

**55053, A NOVEL HUMAN EUKARYOTIC KINASE AND USES THEREFOR****5    Related Applications**

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/248,893, filed November 15, 2000, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by this reference.

**10   Background of the Invention**

Phosphate tightly associated with a molecule, *e.g.*, a protein, has been known since the late nineteenth century. Since then, a variety of covalent linkages of phosphate to proteins have been found. The most common involve esterification of phosphate to serine, threonine, and tyrosine with smaller amounts being linked to lysine, arginine, histidine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, and cysteine. The occurrence of phosphorylated molecules, *e.g.*, proteins implies the existence of one or more kinases, *e.g.*, protein kinases, capable of phosphorylating various molecules, *e.g.*, amino acid residues on proteins, and also of phosphatases, *e.g.*, protein phosphatases, capable of hydrolyzing various phosphorylated molecules, *e.g.*, phosphorylated amino acid residues on proteins.

Protein kinases and phosphatases play critical roles in the regulation of biochemical and morphological changes associated with cellular growth and division (D'Urso, G. *et al.* (1990) *Science* 250:786-791; Birchmeier, C. *et al.* (1993) *Bioessays* 15:185-189). They serve as growth factor receptors and signal transducers and have been implicated in cellular transformation and malignancy (Hunter, T. *et al.* (1992) *Cell* 70:375-387; Posada, J. *et al.* (1992) *Mol. Biol. Cell* 3:583-592; Hunter, T. *et al.* (1994) *Cell* 79:573-582). For example, protein kinases have been shown to participate in the transmission of signals from growth-factor receptors (Sturgill, T.W. *et al.* (1988) *Nature* 344:715-718; Gomez, N. *et al.* (1991) *Nature* 353:170-173), control of entry of cells into mitosis (Nurse, P. (1990) *Nature* 344:503-508; Maller, J.L. (1991) *Curr. Opin. Cell Biol.* 3:269-275) and regulation of actin bundling (Husain-Chishti, A. *et al.* (1988) *Nature* 334:718-721).

Protein kinases and phosphatases can be divided into different groups based on either amino acid sequence similarity or specificity for either serine/threonine or tyrosine residues. A small number of dual-specificity kinases and phosphatases have also been described. Within the broad classification, kinases and phosphatases can be further subdivided into families whose members share a higher degree of catalytic domain amino acid sequence identity and also have similar biochemical properties. Most protein kinase and phosphatase family members also share structural features outside the kinase and phosphatase domain, respectively, that reflect their particular cellular roles. These include regulatory domains that control kinase or phosphatase activity or interaction with other proteins (Hanks, S.K. *et al.* (1988) *Science* 241:42-52). Given the importance of protein

kinases in regulating a variety of key cellular processes, in particular, cellular signaling processes, there exists a need for the identification of novel protein kinases as well as therapeutic and diagnostic methods featuring said kinases as well as modulators thereof.

## 5 Summary of the Invention

The present invention is based, at least in part, on the discovery of novel nucleic acid molecules and polypeptides encoded by such nucleic acid molecules, referred to herein "Eukaryotic Protein Kinase-55053" or EPK-55053. The EPK-55053 nucleic acid and polypeptide molecules of the present invention are useful as modulating agents in  
10 regulating a variety of cellular processes. Accordingly, in one aspect, this invention provides isolated nucleic acid molecules encoding EPK-55053 polypeptides, as well as nucleic acid fragments suitable as primers or hybridization probes for the detection of protein kinase-encoding nucleic acids.

In one embodiment, the invention features an isolated nucleic acid molecule that  
15 includes the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3. In another embodiment, the invention features an isolated nucleic acid molecule that encodes a polypeptide including the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:2. In another embodiment, the invention features an isolated nucleic acid molecule that includes the nucleotide sequence contained in the plasmid deposited with ATCC® as Accession  
20 Number \_\_\_\_\_.

In still other embodiments, the invention features isolated nucleic acid molecules including nucleotide sequences that are substantially identical (*e.g.*, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 76%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, 99.1%, 99.2%, 99.3%, 99.4%, 99.5%, 99.6%, 99.7%, 99.8%, or 99.9% identical) to the nucleotide  
25 sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3. The invention further features isolated nucleic acid molecules including at least 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200, 250, 260, 300, 350, 372, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 615, 650, 700, 750, 800, 850, 900, 950, 1000, 1050, 1100, 1150, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400, 1450, 1500, 1550, 1600, 1650, 1700, 1750, 1800, 1850, 1900, 1950, 2000, 2050, 2100, 2150, 2200, 2250, 2260,  
30 2300, 2350, 2400, 2450, 2500, 2550, 2600, 2650, 2700, 2750, 2800, 2825, 2850, 2875, 2900, 2950, 2960, or 2970 contiguous nucleotides of the nucleotide sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3. In another embodiment, the invention features isolated nucleic acid molecules which encode a polypeptide including an amino acid sequence that is substantially identical (*e.g.*, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 76%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 91%, 92%,  
35 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, 99.1%, 99.2%, 99.3%, 99.4%, 99.5%, 99.6%, 99.7%, 99.8%, or 99.9% identical) to the amino acid sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO:2. The present invention also features nucleic acid molecules which encode allelic variants of the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO:2. In addition to isolated nucleic acid molecules encoding full-length polypeptides, the present invention

also features nucleic acid molecules which encode fragments, for example, biologically active or antigenic fragments, of the full-length polypeptides of the present invention (*e.g.*, fragments including at least 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 604, 650, 700, 710, 716, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, or 770 contiguous amino acid residues of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2). In still other embodiments, the invention features nucleic acid molecules that are complementary to, antisense to, or hybridize under stringent conditions to the isolated nucleic acid molecules described herein.

In a related aspect, the invention provides vectors including the isolated nucleic acid molecules described herein (*e.g.*, EPK-55053-encoding nucleic acid molecules). Such vectors can optionally include nucleotide sequences encoding heterologous polypeptides. Also featured are host cells including such vectors (*e.g.*, host cells including vectors suitable for producing EPK-55053 nucleic acid molecules and polypeptides).

In another aspect, the invention features isolated EPK-55053 polypeptides and/or biologically active or antigenic fragments thereof. Exemplary embodiments feature a polypeptide including the amino acid sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO:2, a polypeptide including an amino acid sequence at least 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 76%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, 99.1%, 99.2%, 99.3%, 99.4%, 99.5%, 99.6%, 99.7%, 99.8%, or 99.9% identical to the amino acid sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO:2, a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid molecule including a nucleotide sequence at least 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 76%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, 99.1%, 99.2%, 99.3%, 99.4%, 99.5%, 99.6%, 99.7%, 99.8%, or 99.9% identical to the nucleotide sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3. Also featured are fragments of the full-length polypeptides described herein (*e.g.*, fragments including at least 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 604, 650, 700, 710, 716, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, or 770 contiguous amino acid residues of the sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO:2) as well as allelic variants of the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO:2.

The EPK-55053 polypeptides and/or biologically active or antigenic fragments thereof, are useful, for example, as reagents or targets in assays applicable to treatment and/or diagnosis of EPK-55053 mediated or related disorders. In one embodiment, an EPK-55053 polypeptide or fragment thereof, has an EPK-55053 activity. In another embodiment, an EPK-55053 polypeptide or fragment thereof, has a transmembrane domain, a eukaryotic protein kinase domain, a UBA domain, and, optionally, has an EPK-55053 activity. In a related aspect, the invention features antibodies (*e.g.*, antibodies which specifically bind to any one of the polypeptides described herein) as well as fusion polypeptides including all or a fragment of a polypeptide described herein.

The present invention further features methods for detecting EPK-55053 polypeptides and/or EPK-55053 nucleic acid molecules, such methods featuring, for example, a probe, primer or antibody described herein. Also featured are kits for the detection of EPK-55053 polypeptides and/or EPK-55053 nucleic acid molecules. In a related aspect, the invention features methods for identifying compounds which bind to and/or modulate the activity of an EPK-55053 polypeptide or EPK-55053 nucleic acid molecule described herein. Further featured are methods for modulating an EPK-55053 activity.

Other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following detailed description and claims.

### **Brief Description of the Drawings**

*Figures 1A-1B* depict the nucleotide sequence of the human EPK-55053 cDNA and the corresponding amino acid sequence. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 2980 of SEQ ID NO:1. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1-778 of SEQ ID NO:2. The coding region without the 5' or 3' untranslated regions of the human EPK-55053 gene is shown in SEQ ID NO:3.

*Figure 2* depicts a structural, hydrophobicity, and antigenicity analysis of the human EK-1 protein.

*Figures 3A-3C* depict the results of a search which was performed against the Washington University HMM database and which resulted in the identification of a eukaryotic protein kinase domain (SEQ ID NO:5), a UBA domain (SEQ ID NO:6), a serkin\_6 domain (SEQ ID NO:7), and a tyrkin\_6 domain (SEQ ID NO:8) in the amino acid sequence of human EPK-55053 (SEQ ID NO:2).

### **Detailed Description of the Invention**

The present invention is based, at least in part, on the discovery of novel members of a family of molecules, referred to herein as "Eukaryotic Protein Kinase-55053" or "EPK-55053" nucleic acid and polypeptide molecules. Members of this family of molecules are able to participate in the modulation of the phosphorylation state of EPK-55053 substrate molecules. By doing so, these molecules are able to contribute to the regulation and/or modulation of the activity of these substrate molecules, and, hence, the biochemical pathways with which the substrates are associated.

The term "family" when referring to the polypeptide and nucleic acid molecules of the invention is intended to mean two or more polypeptides or nucleic acid molecules having a common structural domain or motif and having sufficient amino acid or nucleotide sequence homology as defined herein. Such family members can be naturally or non-naturally occurring and can be from either the same or different species. For example, a family can contain a first polypeptide of human origin, as well as other, distinct

polypeptides of human origin or alternatively, can contain homologues of non-human origin, *e.g.*, mouse or monkey polypeptides. Members of a family may also have common functional characteristics. The term "superfamily" is intended to mean two or more families of protein or nucleic acid molecules sharing conserved structural and/or functional features, but regulating, modulating, or participating in different cellular or physiological functions.

In one embodiment, the EPK-55053 molecules of the present invention include at least one "transmembrane domain." As used herein, the term "transmembrane domain" includes an amino acid sequence of about 20-45 amino acid residues in length which spans the plasma membrane. More preferably, a transmembrane domain includes about at least 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, or 45 amino acid residues and spans the plasma membrane. Transmembrane domains are rich in hydrophobic residues, and typically have an alpha-helical structure. In a preferred embodiment, at least 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95% or more of the amino acids of a transmembrane domain are hydrophobic, *e.g.*, leucines, isoleucines, alanines, valines, phenylalanines, prolines or methionines. Transmembrane domains are described in, for example, Zagotta W.N. *et al.* (1996) *Annu. Rev. Neurosci.* 19:235-263, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. Amino acid residues 214-231 of the human EPK-55053 polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:2) comprise a transmembrane domain (Figure 2).

To identify the presence of a transmembrane domain in an EPK-55053 protein, and make the determination that a protein of interest has a particular profile, the amino acid sequence of the protein may be subjected to MEMSAT analysis. A MEMSAT analysis of the EPK-55053 protein set forth as SEQ ID NO:2 results in the identification of a transmembrane domain in the amino acid sequence of human EPK-55053 (SEQ ID NO:2) at about residues 214-231 (having a score of 4.1). Two other potential transmembrane domains were also identified at about amino acids 624-640 and 681-697 of SEQ ID NO:2.

In another embodiment, the EPK-55053 molecules of the present invention include at least one "eukaryotic protein kinase domain". As used herein, the term "eukaryotic protein kinase domain" includes a protein domain having at least about 150-350 amino acid residues and a bit score of at least 150 when compared against a eukaryotic protein kinase domain Hidden Markov Model (HMM), *e.g.*, PFAM Accession Number PF00069. Preferably, a eukaryotic protein kinase domain includes a protein having an amino acid sequence of about 190-320, 210-300, 250-260 or more preferably about 252 amino acid residues, and a bit score of at least 150, 210, 250, 290, or more preferably, 323.4. To identify the presence of a eukaryotic protein kinase domain in an EPK-55053 protein, and make the determination that a protein of interest has a particular profile, the amino acid sequence of the protein may be searched against a database of known protein domains (*e.g.*, the HMM database). The eukaryotic protein kinase domain has been assigned the PFAM Accession No. PF00069 (see the PFAM website, available through the University

of Washington at St. Louis) and InterPro Accession No. IPR000719 (see the website for the European Bioinformatics Institute). A search was performed against the HMM database resulting in the identification of a eukaryotic protein kinase domain in the amino acid sequence of human EPK-55053 (SEQ ID NO:2) at about residues 34-285 of SEQ ID NO:2. The results of the search are set forth in Figure 3A.

In another embodiment, the isolated nucleic acid molecules of the present invention encodes at least one "ubiquitin-associated domain" or "UBA domain". As used interchangeably herein, the terms "ubiquitin-associated domain" and "UBA domain" include a protein domain having at least about 10-70 amino acid residues when compared against a UBA domain Hidden Markov Model (HMM), *e.g.*, PFAM Accession Number PF00627. Preferably, a UBA domain includes a protein having an amino acid sequence of about 10-70, 20-60, 30-50, 35-45 or more preferably about 40 amino acid residues, and a bit score of at least about 7.7. UBA domains (described in, for example, Diekmann *et al.* (1998) *Nat. Struct. Biol.* 5:1042-1047) are domains that belong to an extensive family of proteins which share a conserved sequence and which have associations with ubiquitin and the ubiquitination pathway. To identify the presence of a UBA domain in an EPK-55053 protein, and make the determination that a protein of interest has a particular profile, the amino acid sequence of the protein may be searched against a database of known protein domains (*e.g.*, the HMM database). The UBA domain has been assigned the PFAM Accession No. PF00627 (see the PFAM website, available through the University of Washington at St. Louis) and InterPro Accession No. IPR000449 (see the website for the European Bioinformatics Institute). A search was performed against the HMM database resulting in the identification of a UBA domain in the amino acid sequence of human EPK-55053 (SEQ ID NO:2) at about residues 315-356 of SEQ ID NO:2. The results of the search are set forth in Figure 3A.

To elucidate the substrate specificity of the HPK-55053 proteins of the present invention, further HMM analysis was performed using a proprietary database of Markov models, referred to herein as the SMART HMM database (see Figures 3A-3C). This analysis resulted in the identification of a serine threonine kinase ("serkin\_6") domain at about amino acids 34-285 of the human EPK-55053 amino acid sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO:2. Notably, this serine/threonine kinase domain overlaps almost exclusively with the protein kinase domain identified by HMM searching of the PFAM database, identifying the instant proteins as serine/threonine kinases as compared to tyrosine kinases. This analysis also resulted in the identification of a tyrosine kinase domain ("tyrkin\_6") at about amino acid residues 34-286 of SEQ ID NO:2.

Moreover, a signature sequence which is specific for serine/threonine kinases (consensus sequence given as SEQ ID NO:4) was identified at about residues 152-164 of SEQ ID NO:2. This signature sequence occurs in the central part of the kinase catalytic domain of serine/threonine kinases and contains a conserved aspartate residue which is

important for the catalytic activity of the enzyme (Knighton D.R. *et al.* (1991) *Science* 253:407-414). The consensus signature sequence described under the Prosite accession number PS00108 and is given as:

5 [LIVMFYC]-x-[HY]-x-D-[LIVMFY]-K-x(2)-N-[LIVMFYCT](3) (SEQ ID NO:4)

A description of the Pfam database can be found in Sonhammer *et al.* (1997) *Proteins* 28:405-420 and a detailed description of HMMs can be found, for example, in Gribskov *et al.* (1990) *Methods Enzymol.* 183:146-159; Gribskov *et al.* (1987) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:4355-4358; Krogh *et al.* (1994) *J. Mol. Biol.* 235:1501-1531; and Stultz *et al.* (1993) *Protein Sci.* 2:305-314, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

In a preferred embodiment, the EPK-55053 molecules of the invention include at least one transmembrane domain and/or at least one eukaryotic protein kinase domain, and/or at least one UBA domain.

Isolated EPK-55053 polypeptides of the present invention, have an amino acid sequence sufficiently identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or are encoded by a nucleotide sequence sufficiently identical to SEQ ID NO:1 or 3. As used herein, the term "sufficiently identical" refers to a first amino acid or nucleotide sequence which contains a sufficient or minimum number of identical or equivalent (*e.g.*, an amino acid residue which has a similar side chain) amino acid residues or nucleotides to a second amino acid or nucleotide sequence such that the first and second amino acid or nucleotide sequences share common structural domains or motifs and/or a common functional activity. For example, amino acid or nucleotide sequences which share common structural domains having at least 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 76%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, 99.1%, 99.2%, 99.3%, 99.4%, 99.5%, 99.6%, 99.7%, 99.8%, 99.9% or more homology or identity across the amino acid sequences of the domains and contain at least one and preferably two structural domains or motifs, are defined herein as sufficiently identical. Furthermore, amino acid or nucleotide sequences which share at least 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 76%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, 99.1%, 99.2%, 99.3%, 99.4%, 99.5%, 99.6%, 99.7%, 99.8%, 99.9% or more homology or identity and share a common functional activity are defined herein as sufficiently identical.

In a preferred embodiment, an EPK-55053 polypeptide includes at least one or more of the following domains: a transmembrane domain, a eukaryotic protein kinase domain, a UBA domain, and has an amino acid sequence at least about 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 76%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, 99.1%, 99.2%, 99.3%, 99.4%, 99.5%, 99.6%, 99.7%, 99.8%, 99.9% or more homologous or identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, or the amino acid sequence encoded

by the DNA insert of the plasmid deposited with ATCC as Accession Number \_\_\_\_\_. In yet another preferred embodiment, an EPK-55053 polypeptide includes at least one or more of the following domains: a transmembrane domain, a eukaryotic protein kinase domain, a UBA domain, and is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence which hybridizes under stringent hybridization conditions to a complement of a nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3. In another preferred embodiment, an EPK-55053 polypeptide includes at least one or more of the following domains: a transmembrane domain, a eukaryotic protein kinase domain, a UBA domain, and has an EPK-55053 activity.

As used interchangeably herein, "EPK-55053 activity", "biological activity of EPK-55053" or "functional activity of EPK-55053", includes an activity exerted by an EPK-55053 polypeptide or nucleic acid molecule on an EPK-55053 responsive cell or tissue, or on an EPK-55053 polypeptide substrate, as determined *in vivo*, or *in vitro*, according to standard techniques. In one embodiment, an EPK-55053 activity is a direct activity, such as an association with an EPK-55053-target molecule. As used herein, a "target molecule" or "binding partner" is a molecule with which an EPK-55053 polypeptide binds or interacts in nature, such that EPK-55053-mediated function is achieved. an EPK-55053 target molecule can be a non-EPK-55053 molecule, for example, a non-EPK-55053 polypeptide. Additional, exemplary EPK-55053 target molecules can include lipid moieties, a lipid-associated moiety, or a nucleic acid. In another embodiment, an EPK-55053 activity is an indirect activity, such as a cellular signaling activity mediated by interaction of the EPK-55053 polypeptide with an EPK-55053 ligand.

In a preferred embodiment, an EPK-55053 polypeptide has one or more of the following activities: (1) interaction with an EPK-55053 substrate or target molecule (*e.g.*, a non-EPK-55053 protein); (2) conversion of an EPK-55053 substrate or target molecule to a product (*e.g.*, transfer of a phosphate group to a substrate or target molecule, or conversion of ATP to ADP); (3) interaction with and/or phosphate transfer to a second non-EPK-55053 protein; (4) modulation of intra- or intercellular signaling and/or gene transcription (*e.g.*, either directly or indirectly); (5) modulation of the phosphorylation state of EPK-55053 target molecules (*e.g.*, a kinase or a phosphatase molecule) or the phosphorylation state of one or more proteins involved in cellular growth, metabolism, or differentiation, *e.g.*, cardiac, epithelial, or neuronal cell growth or differentiation, as described in, for example, Lodish H. *et al.*, *Molecular Cell Biology* (Scientific American Books Inc., New York, N.Y., 1995) and Stryer L., *Biochemistry* (W.H. Freeman, New York), the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference; (6) modulation of the activity of one or more proteins involved in cellular growth or differentiation, *e.g.*, cardiac, epithelial, or neuronal cell growth or differentiation; (7) modulation of expression of one or more genes (*e.g.*, a transcription factor); (8) modulation of signal transduction; and (9) participation in immunoregulation.



In other preferred embodiments, the EPK-55053 polypeptides of the present invention have one or more of the following activities: (1) modulation of cancer or tumor progression; (2) modulation of cellular proliferation; (3) modulation of tissue development (*e.g.*, embryogenesis); (4) modulation of differentiation; (5) modulation of apoptosis; (6) modulation of energy metabolism; and (7) modulation of a ubiquitination pathway. Thus, the EPK-55053 molecules of the present invention can participate in: (1) the regulation of transmission of signals from cellular receptors, *e.g.*, growth factor receptors; (2) the modulation of the entry of cells into mitosis; (3) the modulation of cellular differentiation; (4) the modulation of cell death; (5) the regulation of cytoskeleton function, *e.g.*, actin bundling; and (6) metabolic pathways and the regulation of metabolic pathways.

The EPK-55053 molecules, by participating in the regulation of phosphorylation states, provide novel diagnostic targets and therapeutic agents for controlling or treating a variety of kinase associated disorders. As used herein, the term "kinase associated disorder" include disorders, diseases, or conditions which are characterized by aberrant, *e.g.*, upregulated, downregulated, or misregulated, protein kinase levels. In a preferred embodiment, a kinase associated disorder includes the inhibition or over-stimulation of the activity of kinases involved in signaling pathways associated with cellular growth can lead to perturbed cellular growth, which can in turn lead to cellular growth-related disorders. As used herein, a "cellular growth-related disorder", includes a disorder, disease, or condition characterized by a deregulation, *e.g.*, an upregulation or a downregulation, of cellular growth. Cellular growth deregulation may be due to a deregulation of cellular proliferation, cell cycle progression, cellular differentiation and/or cellular hypertrophy. Examples of cellular growth related disorders include cardiovascular disorders such as heart failure, hypertension, atrial fibrillation, dilated cardiomyopathy, idiopathic cardiomyopathy, or angina; proliferative disorders or differentiative disorders such as cancer, *e.g.*, melanoma, prostate cancer, cervical cancer, breast cancer, colon cancer, or sarcoma.

Other examples of EPK-55053 associated disorders include CNS disorders such as cognitive and neurodegenerative disorders, examples of which include, but are not limited to, Alzheimer's disease, dementias related to Alzheimer's disease (such as Pick's disease), Parkinson's and other Lewy diffuse body diseases, senile dementia, Huntington's disease, Gilles de la Tourette's syndrome, multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, progressive *supranuclear* palsy, epilepsy, seizure disorders, and Jakob-Creutzfeldt disease; autonomic function disorders such as hypertension and sleep disorders, and neuropsychiatric disorders, such as depression, schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, korsakoff's psychosis, mania, anxiety disorders, or phobic disorders; learning or memory disorders, *e.g.*, amnesia or age-related memory loss, attention deficit disorder, dysthymic disorder, major depressive disorder, mania, obsessive-compulsive disorder, psychoactive substance use disorders, anxiety, phobias, panic disorder, as well as bipolar affective

disorder, *e.g.*, severe bipolar affective (mood) disorder (BP-1), and bipolar affective neurological disorders, *e.g.*, migraine and obesity. Further CNS-related disorders include, for example, those listed in the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical manual of Mental Disorders (DSM), the most current version of which is  
5 incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

Further examples of EPK-55053 associated disorders include cardiac-related disorders. Cardiovascular system disorders in which the EPK-55053 molecules of the invention may be directly or indirectly involved include arteriosclerosis, ischemia reperfusion injury, restenosis, arterial inflammation, vascular wall remodeling, ventricular  
10 remodeling, rapid ventricular pacing, coronary microembolism, tachycardia, bradycardia, pressure overload, aortic bending, coronary artery ligation, vascular heart disease, atrial fibrillation, Jervell syndrome, Lange-Nielsen syndrome, long-QT syndrome, congestive heart failure, sinus node dysfunction, angina, heart failure, hypertension, atrial fibrillation, atrial flutter, dilated cardiomyopathy, idiopathic cardiomyopathy, myocardial infarction,  
15 coronary artery disease, coronary artery spasm, and arrhythmia. EPK-55053 associated disorders also include disorders of the musculoskeletal system such as paralysis and muscle weakness, *e.g.*, ataxia, myotonia, and myokymia.

EPK-55053 associated or related disorders also include hormonal disorders, such as conditions or diseases in which the production and/or regulation of hormones in an  
20 organism is aberrant. Examples of such disorders and diseases include type I and type II diabetes mellitus, pituitary disorders (*e.g.*, growth disorders), thyroid disorders (*e.g.*, hypothyroidism or hyperthyroidism), and reproductive or fertility disorders (*e.g.*, disorders which affect the organs of the reproductive system, *e.g.*, the prostate gland, the uterus, or the vagina; disorders which involve an imbalance in the levels of a reproductive hormone  
25 in a subject; disorders affecting the ability of a subject to reproduce; and disorders affecting secondary sex characteristic development, *e.g.*, adrenal hyperplasia).

EPK-55053 associated or related disorders also include immune disorders, such as autoimmune disorders or immune deficiency disorders, *e.g.*, congenital X-linked infantile hypogammaglobulinemia, transient hypogammaglobulinemia, common variable  
30 immunodeficiency, selective IgA deficiency, chronic mucocutaneous candidiasis, or severe combined immunodeficiency.

EPK-55053 associated or related disorders also include disorders affecting tissues in which EPK-55053 protein is expressed.

The nucleotide sequence of the isolated human EPK-55053 cDNA and the  
35 predicted amino acid sequence of the human EPK-55053 polypeptide are shown in Figures 1A-1B and in SEQ ID NOs:1 and 2, respectively. A plasmid containing the nucleotide sequence encoding human EPK-55053 was deposited with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), 10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, VA 20110-2209, on \_\_\_\_\_ and assigned Accession Number \_\_\_\_\_. This deposit will be maintained under the terms

of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure. This deposit was made merely as a convenience for those of skill in the art and is not an admission that a deposit is required under 35 U.S.C. §112.

5 The human EPK-55053 gene, which is approximately 2980 nucleotides in length, encodes a polypeptide having a molecular weight of approximately 85.6 kD and which is approximately 778 amino acid residues in length.

10 Various aspects of the invention are described in further detail in the following subsections.

#### I. Isolated Nucleic Acid Molecules

One aspect of the invention pertains to isolated nucleic acid molecules that encode EPK-55053 proteins or biologically active portions thereof, as well as nucleic acid  
15 fragments sufficient for use as hybridization probes to identify EPK-55053-encoding nucleic acids (*e.g.*, EPK-55053 mRNA) and fragments for use as PCR primers for the amplification or mutation of EPK-55053 nucleic acid molecules. As used herein, the term “nucleic acid molecule” is intended to include DNA molecules (*e.g.*, cDNA or genomic DNA) and RNA molecules (*e.g.*, mRNA) and analogs of the DNA or RNA generated using  
20 nucleotide analogs. The nucleic acid molecule can be single-stranded or double-stranded, but preferably is double-stranded DNA.

An “isolated” nucleic acid molecule is one which is separated from other nucleic acid molecules which are present in the natural source of the nucleic acid. For example, with regards to genomic DNA, the term “isolated” includes nucleic acid molecules which  
25 are separated from the chromosome with which the genomic DNA is naturally associated. Preferably, an “isolated” nucleic acid is free of sequences which naturally flank the nucleic acid (*i.e.*, sequences located at the 5’ and 3’ ends of the nucleic acid) in the genomic DNA of the organism from which the nucleic acid is derived. For example, in various embodiments, the isolated EPK-55053 nucleic acid molecule can contain less than about 5  
30 kb, 4kb, 3kb, 2kb, 1 kb, 0.5 kb or 0.1 kb of nucleotide sequences which naturally flank the nucleic acid molecule in genomic DNA of the cell from which the nucleic acid is derived. Moreover, an “isolated” nucleic acid molecule, such as a cDNA molecule, can be substantially free of other cellular material, or culture medium when produced by recombinant techniques, or substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals  
35 when chemically synthesized.

A nucleic acid molecule of the present invention, *e.g.*, a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or 3, or a portion thereof, can be isolated using standard molecular biology techniques and the sequence information provided herein. For example, using all or portion of the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or

3, as a hybridization probe, EPK-55053 nucleic acid molecules can be isolated using standard hybridization and cloning techniques (*e.g.*, as described in Sambrook, J. *et al.*, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*. 2nd ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989).

5           Moreover, a nucleic acid molecule encompassing all or a portion of SEQ ID NO:1 or 3 can be isolated by the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using synthetic oligonucleotide primers designed based upon the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or 3, respectively.

10           A nucleic acid of the invention can be amplified using cDNA, mRNA or alternatively, genomic DNA, as a template and appropriate oligonucleotide primers according to standard PCR amplification techniques. The nucleic acid so amplified can be cloned into an appropriate vector and characterized by DNA sequence analysis. Furthermore, oligonucleotides corresponding to EPK-55053 nucleotide sequences can be prepared by standard synthetic techniques, *e.g.*, using an automated DNA synthesizer.

15           In one embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention comprises the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 or 3. This cDNA may comprise sequences encoding the human EPK-55053 protein (*e.g.*, the "coding region", from nucleotides 86-2419), as well as 5' untranslated sequence (nucleotides 1-85) and 3' untranslated sequences (nucleotides 2420-2980) of SEQ ID NO:1. Alternatively, the  
20           nucleic acid molecule can comprise only the coding region of SEQ ID NO:1 (*e.g.*, nucleotides 86-2419, corresponding to SEQ ID NO:3). Accordingly, in another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention comprises SEQ ID NO:3 and nucleotides 1-85 of SEQ ID NO:1. In yet another embodiment, the isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises SEQ ID NO:3 and nucleotides 2420-2980 of SEQ ID NO:1. In  
25           yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid molecule consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid molecule can comprise the coding region of SEQ ID NO:1 (*e.g.*, nucleotides 86-2419, corresponding to SEQ ID NO:3), as well as a stop codon (*e.g.*, nucleotides 2420-2422 of SEQ ID NO:1). In other embodiments, the nucleic acid molecule can comprise nucleotides  
30           1-163, 2423-2980, 1-52, 1-402, 952-2980, 340-2980, 1-1802, 2417-2980, 1-194, or 454-2980 of SEQ ID NO:1.

          In another preferred embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention comprises a nucleic acid molecule which is a complement of the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 or 3, or a portion of any of these nucleotide sequences. A nucleic  
35           acid molecule which is complementary to the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 or 3, is one which is sufficiently complementary to the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 or 3, respectively, such that it can hybridize to the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 or 3, respectively, thereby forming a stable duplex.

In still another preferred embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the present invention comprises a nucleotide sequence which is at least about 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 76%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, 99.1%, 99.2%, 99.3%, 99.4%, 99.5%, 99.6%, 99.7%, 99.8%, 99.9% or more homologous to the nucleotide sequence (*e.g.*, to the entire length of the nucleotide sequence) shown in SEQ ID NO:1 or 3, or a complement thereof, or a portion of any of these nucleotide sequences.

Moreover, the nucleic acid molecule of the invention can comprise only a portion of the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or 3, for example a fragment which can be used as a probe or primer or a fragment encoding a biologically active portion of an EPK-55053 protein. The nucleotide sequence determined from the cloning of the EPK-55053 gene allows for the generation of probes and primers designed for use in identifying and/or cloning other EPK-55053 family members, as well as EPK-55053 homologues from other species. The probe/primer typically comprises substantially purified oligonucleotide. The oligonucleotide typically comprises a region of nucleotide sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to at least about 12 or 15, preferably about 20 or 25, more preferably about 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, or 75 consecutive nucleotides of a sense sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or 3, or of a naturally occurring allelic variant or mutant of SEQ ID NO:1 or 3. In an exemplary embodiment, a nucleic acid molecule of the present invention comprises a nucleotide sequence which is at least 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200, 250, 260, 300, 350, 372, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 615, 650, 700, 750, 800, 850, 900, 950, 1000, 1050, 1100, 1150, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400, 1450, 1500, 1550, 1600, 1650, 1700, 1750, 1800, 1850, 1900, 1950, 2000, 2050, 2100, 2150, 2200, 2250, 2260, 2300, 2350, 2400, 2450, 2500, 2550, 2600, 2650, 2700, 2750, 2800, 2825, 2850, 2875, 2900, 2950, 2960, 2970, or more nucleotides in length and hybridizes under stringent hybridization conditions to a nucleic acid molecule of SEQ ID NO:1 or 3.

Probes based on the EPK-55053 nucleotide sequences can be used to detect transcripts or genomic sequences encoding the same or homologous proteins. In preferred embodiments, the probe further comprises a label group attached thereto, *e.g.*, the label group can be a radioisotope, a fluorescent compound, an enzyme, or an enzyme co-factor. Such probes can be used as a part of a diagnostic test kit for identifying cells or tissues which misexpress an EPK-55053 protein, such as by measuring a level of an EPK-55053-encoding nucleic acid in a sample of cells from a subject *e.g.*, detecting EPK-55053 mRNA levels or determining whether a genomic EPK-55053 gene has been mutated or deleted.

A nucleic acid fragment encoding a "biologically active portion of an EPK-55053 protein" can be prepared by isolating a portion of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or 3, which encodes a polypeptide having an EPK-55053 biological activity (the biological activities of the EPK-55053 proteins are described herein), expressing the encoded portion

of the EPK-55053 protein (e.g., by recombinant expression *in vitro*) and assessing the activity of the encoded portion of the EPK-55053 protein.

The invention further encompasses nucleic acid molecules that differ from the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 or 3, or complements thereof, due to the degeneracy of the genetic code and, thus, encode the same EPK-55053 proteins as those encoded by the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 or 3. In another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention has a nucleotide sequence encoding an EPK-55053 protein.

In addition to the EPK-55053 nucleotide sequences shown in SEQ ID NO:1 or 3, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that DNA sequence polymorphisms that lead to changes in the amino acid sequences of the EPK-55053 proteins may exist within a population (e.g., the human population). Such genetic polymorphism in the EPK-55053 genes may exist among individuals within a population due to natural allelic variation. As used herein, the terms "gene" and "recombinant gene" refer to nucleic acid molecules which include an open reading frame encoding an EPK-55053 protein, preferably a mammalian EPK-55053 protein, and can further include non-coding regulatory sequences, and introns. Such natural allelic variations include both functional and non-functional EPK-55053 proteins and can typically result in 1-5% variance in the nucleotide sequence of an EPK-55053 gene. Any and all such nucleotide variations and resulting amino acid polymorphisms in EPK-55053 genes that are the result of natural allelic variation and that do not alter the functional activity of an EPK-55053 protein are intended to be within the scope of the invention.

Moreover, nucleic acid molecules encoding other EPK-55053 family members and, thus, which have a nucleotide sequence which differs from the EPK-55053 sequences of SEQ ID NO:1 or 3 are intended to be within the scope of the invention. For example, another EPK-55053 cDNA can be identified based on the nucleotide sequence of human EPK-55053. Moreover, nucleic acid molecules encoding EPK-55053 proteins from different species, and thus which have a nucleotide sequence which differs from the EPK-55053 sequences of SEQ ID NO:1 or 3 are intended to be within the scope of the invention. For example, a mouse EPK-55053 cDNA can be identified based on the nucleotide sequence of a human EPK-55053.

Nucleic acid molecules corresponding to natural allelic variants and homologues of the EPK-55053 cDNAs of the invention can be isolated based on their homology to the human EPK-55053 nucleic acids disclosed herein using the cDNAs disclosed herein, or a portion thereof, as a hybridization probe according to standard hybridization techniques under stringent hybridization conditions.

Accordingly, in another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention is at least 15, 20, 25, 30 or more nucleotides in length and hybridizes under stringent conditions to the nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleotide sequence of

SEQ ID NO:1 or 3. In other embodiment, the nucleic acid is at least 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200, 250, 260, 300, 350, 372, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 615, 650, 700, 750, 800, 850, 900, 950, 1000, 1050, 1100, 1150, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400, 1450, 1500, 1550, 1600, 1650, 1700, 1750, 1800, 1850, 1900, 1950, 2000, 2050, 2100, 2150, 2200, 2250, 2260, 2300, 2350, 2400, 2450, 2500, 2550, 2600, 2650, 2700, 2750, 2800, 2825, 2850, 2875, 2900, 2950, 2960, 2970 or more nucleotides in length. As used herein, the term "hybridizes under stringent conditions" is intended to describe conditions for hybridization and washing under which nucleotide sequences at least 30%, 40%, 50%, or 60% homologous to each other typically remain hybridized to each other. Preferably, the conditions are such that sequences at least about 70%, more preferably at least about 80%, even more preferably at least about 85% or 90% homologous to each other typically remain hybridized to each other.

Such stringent conditions are known to those skilled in the art and can be found in *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Ausubel *et al.*, eds., John Wiley & Sons, Inc. (1995), sections 2, 4, and 6. Additional stringent conditions can be found in *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Sambrook *et al.*, Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1989), chapters 7, 9, and 11. A preferred, non-limiting example of stringent hybridization conditions includes hybridization in 4X sodium chloride/sodium citrate (SSC), at about 65-70°C (or alternatively hybridization in 4X SSC plus 50% formamide at about 42-50°C) followed by one or more washes in 1X SSC, at about 65-70°C. A preferred, non-limiting example of highly stringent hybridization conditions includes hybridization in 1X SSC, at about 65-70°C (or alternatively hybridization in 1X SSC plus 50% formamide at about 42-50°C) followed by one or more washes in 0.3X SSC, at about 65-70°C. A preferred, non-limiting example of reduced stringency hybridization conditions includes hybridization in 4X SSC, at about 50-60°C (or alternatively hybridization in 6X SSC plus 50% formamide at about 40-45°C) followed by one or more washes in 2X SSC, at about 50-60°C. Ranges intermediate to the above-recited values, *e.g.*, at 65-70°C or at 42-50°C are also intended to be encompassed by the present invention. SSPE (1xSSPE is 0.15M NaCl, 10mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, and 1.25mM EDTA, pH 7.4) can be substituted for SSC (1X SSC is 0.15M NaCl and 15mM sodium citrate) in the hybridization and wash buffers; washes are performed for 15 minutes each after hybridization is complete. The hybridization temperature for hybrids anticipated to be less than 50 base pairs in length should be 5-10°C less than the melting temperature ( $T_m$ ) of the hybrid, where  $T_m$  is determined according to the following equations. For hybrids less than 18 base pairs in length,  $T_m(^{\circ}\text{C}) = 2(\# \text{ of A} + \text{T bases}) + 4(\# \text{ of G} + \text{C bases})$ . For hybrids between 18 and 49 base pairs in length,  $T_m(^{\circ}\text{C}) = 81.5 + 16.6(\log_{10}[\text{Na}^+]) + 0.41(\% \text{G+C}) - (600/\text{N})$ , where N is the number of bases in the hybrid, and  $[\text{Na}^+]$  is the concentration of sodium ions in the hybridization buffer ( $[\text{Na}^+]$  for 1X SSC = 0.165 M). It will also be recognized by the skilled practitioner that additional reagents may be added to

hybridization and/or wash buffers to decrease non-specific hybridization of nucleic acid molecules to membranes, for example, nitrocellulose or nylon membranes, including but not limited to blocking agents (*e.g.*, BSA or salmon or herring sperm carrier DNA), detergents (*e.g.*, SDS), chelating agents (*e.g.*, EDTA), Ficoll, PVP and the like. When  
5 using nylon membranes, in particular, an additional preferred, non-limiting example of stringent hybridization conditions is hybridization in 0.25-0.5M NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 7% SDS at about 65°C, followed by one or more washes at 0.02M NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 1% SDS at 65°C (see *e.g.*, Church and Gilbert (1984) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 81:1991-1995), or alternatively 0.2X SSC, 1% SDS.

10 Preferably, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention that hybridizes under stringent conditions to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or 3 corresponds to a naturally-occurring nucleic acid molecule. As used herein, a “naturally-occurring” nucleic acid molecule refers to an RNA or DNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence that occurs in nature (*e.g.*, encodes a natural protein).

15 In addition to naturally-occurring allelic variants of the EPK-55053 sequences that may exist in the population, the skilled artisan will further appreciate that changes can be introduced by mutation into the nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NO:1 or 3, thereby leading to changes in the amino acid sequence of the encoded EPK-55053 proteins, without altering the functional ability of the EPK-55053 proteins. For example, nucleotide  
20 substitutions leading to amino acid substitutions at “non-essential” amino acid residues can be made in the sequence of an EPK-55053 protein. A “non-essential” amino acid residue is a residue that can be altered from the wild-type sequence of EPK-55053 without altering the biological activity, whereas an “essential” amino acid residue is required for biological activity. For example, amino acid residues that are conserved among the EPK-55053  
25 proteins of the present invention, are predicted to be particularly unamenable to alteration. Furthermore, additional amino acid residues that are conserved between the EPK-55053 proteins of the present invention and other EPK-55053 family members are not likely to be amenable to alteration.

Accordingly, another aspect of the invention pertains to nucleic acid molecules  
30 encoding EPK-55053 proteins that contain changes in amino acid residues that are not essential for activity.

An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding an EPK-55053 protein homologous to the EPK-55053 proteins of the present invention can be created by introducing one or more nucleotide substitutions, additions or deletions into the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID  
35 NO:1 or 3, such that one or more amino acid substitutions, additions or deletions are introduced into the encoded protein. Mutations can be introduced into SEQ ID NO:1 or 3 by standard techniques, such as site-directed mutagenesis and PCR-mediated mutagenesis. Preferably, conservative amino acid substitutions are made at one or more predicted non-essential amino acid residues. A “conservative amino acid substitution” is one in which



the amino acid residue is replaced with an amino acid residue having a similar side chain. Families of amino acid residues having similar side chains have been defined in the art. These families include amino acids with basic side chains (*e.g.*, lysine, arginine, histidine), acidic side chains (*e.g.*, aspartic acid, glutamic acid), uncharged polar side chains (*e.g.*,  
5 glycine, asparagine, glutamine, serine, threonine, tyrosine, cysteine), nonpolar side chains (*e.g.*, alanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, proline, phenylalanine, methionine, tryptophan), beta-branched side chains (*e.g.*, threonine, valine, isoleucine) and aromatic side chains (*e.g.*, tyrosine, phenylalanine, tryptophan, histidine). Thus, a predicted nonessential amino acid residue in an EPK-55053 protein is preferably replaced with another amino acid  
10 residue from the same side chain family. Alternatively, in another embodiment, mutations can be introduced randomly along all or part of an EPK-55053 coding sequence, such as by saturation mutagenesis, and the resultant mutants can be screened for EPK-55053 biological activity to identify mutants that retain activity. Following mutagenesis of SEQ ID NO:1 or 3, the encoded protein can be expressed recombinantly and the activity of the  
15 protein can be determined.

In a preferred embodiment, a mutant EPK-55053 protein can be assayed for the ability to: (1) regulate transduction of signals from cellular receptors, *e.g.*, growth factor receptors; (2) modulate the mitotic or meiotic state of cells (*e.g.*, cell cycle regulation); (3) modulate cellular differentiation; (4) modulate cell death (*e.g.*, apoptosis); (5) modulate  
20 cytoskeleton structure and/or function, *e.g.*, actin bundling, or (6) participate in metabolic pathways and the regulation of metabolic pathways.

In addition to the nucleic acid molecules encoding EPK-55053 proteins described above, another aspect of the invention pertains to isolated nucleic acid molecules which are antisense thereto. An "antisense" nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which is  
25 complementary to a "sense" nucleic acid encoding a protein, *e.g.*, complementary to the coding strand of a double-stranded cDNA molecule or complementary to an mRNA sequence. Accordingly, an antisense nucleic acid can hydrogen bond to a sense nucleic acid. The antisense nucleic acid can be complementary to an entire EPK-55053 coding strand, or only to a portion thereof. In one embodiment, an antisense nucleic acid  
30 molecule is antisense to a "coding region" of the coding strand of a nucleotide sequence encoding EPK-55053. The term "coding region" refers to the region of the nucleotide sequence comprising codons which are translated into amino acid residues. In another embodiment, the antisense nucleic acid molecule is antisense to a "noncoding region" of the coding strand of a nucleotide sequence encoding EPK-55053. The term "noncoding  
35 region" refers to 5' and 3' sequences which flank the coding region that are not translated into amino acids (*i.e.*, also referred to as 5' and 3' untranslated regions).

Given the coding strand sequences encoding EPK-55053 disclosed herein, antisense nucleic acids of the invention can be designed according to the rules of Watson and Crick base pairing. The antisense nucleic acid molecule can be complementary to the

entire coding region of EPK-55053 mRNA, but more preferably is an oligonucleotide which is antisense to only a portion of the coding or noncoding region of EPK-55053 mRNA. For example, the antisense oligonucleotide can be complementary to the region surrounding the translation start site of EPK-55053 mRNA. An antisense oligonucleotide can be, for example, about 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45 or 50 nucleotides in length. An antisense nucleic acid of the invention can be constructed using chemical synthesis and enzymatic ligation reactions using procedures known in the art. For example, an antisense nucleic acid (*e.g.*, an antisense oligonucleotide) can be chemically synthesized using naturally occurring nucleotides or variously modified nucleotides designed to increase the biological stability of the molecules or to increase the physical stability of the duplex formed between the antisense and sense nucleic acids, *e.g.*, phosphorothioate derivatives and acridine substituted nucleotides can be used. Examples of modified nucleotides which can be used to generate the antisense nucleic acid include 5-fluorouracil, 5-bromouracil, 5-chlorouracil, 5-iodouracil, hypoxanthine, xantine, 4-acetylcytosine, 5-(carboxyhydroxymethyl) uracil, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyl-2-thiouridine, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyluracil, dihydrouracil, beta-D-galactosylqueosine, inosine, N6-isopentenyladenine, 1-methylguanine, 1-methylinosine, 2,2-dimethylguanine, 2-methyladenine, 2-methylguanine, 3-methylcytosine, 5-methylcytosine, N6-adenine, 7-methylguanine, 5-methylaminomethyluracil, 5-methoxyaminomethyl-2-thiouracil, beta-D-mannosylqueosine, 5'-methoxycarboxymethyluracil, 5-methoxyuracil, 2-methylthio-N6-isopentenyladenine, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid (*v*), wybutoxosine, pseudouracil, queosine, 2-thiocytosine, 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 2-thiouracil, 4-thiouracil, 5-methyluracil, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid methylester, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid (*v*), 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 3-(3-amino-3-N-2-carboxypropyl) uracil, (acp3)w, and 2,6-diaminopurine. Alternatively, the antisense nucleic acid can be produced biologically using an expression vector into which a nucleic acid has been subcloned in an antisense orientation (*i.e.*, RNA transcribed from the inserted nucleic acid will be of an antisense orientation to a target nucleic acid of interest, described further in the following subsection).

The antisense nucleic acid molecules of the invention are typically administered to a subject or generated *in situ* such that they hybridize with or bind to cellular mRNA and/or genomic DNA encoding an EPK-55053 protein to thereby inhibit expression of the protein, *e.g.*, by inhibiting transcription and/or translation. The hybridization can be by conventional nucleotide complementarity to form a stable duplex, or, for example, in the case of an antisense nucleic acid molecule which binds to DNA duplexes, through specific interactions in the major groove of the double helix. An example of a route of administration of antisense nucleic acid molecules of the invention include direct injection at a tissue site. Alternatively, antisense nucleic acid molecules can be modified to target selected cells and then administered systemically. For example, for systemic administration, antisense molecules can be modified such that they specifically bind to

receptors or antigens expressed on a selected cell surface, *e.g.*, by linking the antisense nucleic acid molecules to peptides or antibodies which bind to cell surface receptors or antigens. The antisense nucleic acid molecules can also be delivered to cells using the vectors described herein. To achieve sufficient intracellular concentrations of the antisense molecules, vector constructs in which the antisense nucleic acid molecule is placed under the control of a strong pol II or pol III promoter are preferred.

In yet another embodiment, the antisense nucleic acid molecule of the invention is an  $\alpha$ -anomeric nucleic acid molecule. An  $\alpha$ -anomeric nucleic acid molecule forms specific double-stranded hybrids with complementary RNA in which, contrary to the usual  $\beta$ -units, the strands run parallel to each other (Gaultier *et al.* (1987) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 15:6625-6641). The antisense nucleic acid molecule can also comprise a 2'-*o*-methylribonucleotide (Inoue *et al.* (1987) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 15:6131-6148) or a chimeric RNA-DNA analogue (Inoue *et al.* (1987) *FEBS Lett.* 215:327-330).

In still another embodiment, an antisense nucleic acid of the invention is a ribozyme. Ribozymes are catalytic RNA molecules with ribonuclease activity which are capable of cleaving a single-stranded nucleic acid, such as an mRNA, to which they have a complementary region. Thus, ribozymes (*e.g.*, hammerhead ribozymes (described in Haseloff and Gerlach (1988) *Nature* 334:585-591)) can be used to catalytically cleave EPK-55053 mRNA transcripts to thereby inhibit translation of EPK-55053 mRNA. A ribozyme having specificity for an EPK-55053-encoding nucleic acid can be designed based upon the nucleotide sequence of an EPK-55053 cDNA disclosed herein (*i.e.*, SEQ ID NO:1 or 3). For example, a derivative of a *Tetrahymena* L-19 IVS RNA can be constructed in which the nucleotide sequence of the active site is complementary to the nucleotide sequence to be cleaved in an EPK-55053-encoding mRNA. See, *e.g.*, Cech *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,987,071; and Cech *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,116,742. Alternatively, EPK-55053 mRNA can be used to select a catalytic RNA having a specific ribonuclease activity from a pool of RNA molecules. See, *e.g.*, Bartel, D. and Szostak, J.W. (1993) *Science* 261:1411-1418.

Alternatively, EPK-55053 gene expression can be inhibited by targeting nucleotide sequences complementary to the regulatory region of the EPK-55053 (*e.g.*, the EPK-55053 promoter and/or enhancers) to form triple helical structures that prevent transcription of the EPK-55053 gene in target cells. See generally, Helene, C. (1991) *Anticancer Drug Des.* 6(6):569-84; Helene, C. *et al.* (1992) *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 660:27-36; and Maher, L.J. (1992) *Bioassays* 14(12):807-15.

In yet another embodiment, the EPK-55053 nucleic acid molecules of the present invention can be modified at the base moiety, sugar moiety or phosphate backbone to improve, *e.g.*, the stability, hybridization, or solubility of the molecule. For example, the deoxyribose phosphate backbone of the nucleic acid molecules can be modified to generate peptide nucleic acids (see Hyrup, B. and Nielsen, P.E. (1996) *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* 4(1):5-

23). As used herein, the terms "peptide nucleic acids" or "PNAs" refer to nucleic acid mimics, *e.g.*, DNA mimics, in which the deoxyribose phosphate backbone is replaced by a pseudopeptide backbone and only the four natural nucleobases are retained. The neutral backbone of PNAs has been shown to allow for specific hybridization to DNA and RNA under conditions of low ionic strength. The synthesis of PNA oligomers can be performed using standard solid phase peptide synthesis protocols as described in Hyrup and Nielsen (1996) *supra* and Perry-O'Keefe *et al.* (1996) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93:14670-675.

PNAs of EPK-55053 nucleic acid molecules can be used in therapeutic and diagnostic applications. For example, PNAs can be used as antisense or antigene agents for sequence-specific modulation of gene expression by, for example, inducing transcription or translation arrest or inhibiting replication. PNAs of EPK-55053 nucleic acid molecules can also be used in the analysis of single base pair mutations in a gene (*e.g.*, by PNA-directed PCR clamping); as 'artificial restriction enzymes' when used in combination with other enzymes (*e.g.*, S1 nucleases (Hyrup and Nielsen (1996) *supra*)); or as probes or primers for DNA sequencing or hybridization (Hyrup and Nielsen (1996) *supra*; Perry-O'Keefe *et al.* (1996) *supra*).

In another embodiment, PNAs of EPK-55053 can be modified (*e.g.*, to enhance their stability or cellular uptake), by attaching lipophilic or other helper groups to PNA, by the formation of PNA-DNA chimeras, or by the use of liposomes or other techniques of drug delivery known in the art. For example, PNA-DNA chimeras of EPK-55053 nucleic acid molecules can be generated which may combine the advantageous properties of PNA and DNA. Such chimeras allow DNA recognition enzymes (*e.g.*, RNase H and DNA polymerases), to interact with the DNA portion while the PNA portion would provide high binding affinity and specificity. PNA-DNA chimeras can be linked using linkers of appropriate lengths selected in terms of base stacking, number of bonds between the nucleobases, and orientation (Hyrup and Nielsen (1996) *supra*). The synthesis of PNA-DNA chimeras can be performed as described in Hyrup and Nielsen (1996) *supra* and Finn P.J. *et al.* (1996) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 24 (17):3357-63. For example, a DNA chain can be synthesized on a solid support using standard phosphoramidite coupling chemistry and modified nucleoside analogs, *e.g.*, 5'-(4-methoxytrityl)amino-5'-deoxy-thymidine phosphoramidite, can be used as a between the PNA and the 5' end of DNA (Mag, M. *et al.* (1989) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 17:5973-88). PNA monomers are then coupled in a stepwise manner to produce a chimeric molecule with a 5' PNA segment and a 3' DNA segment (Finn P.J. *et al.* (1996) *supra*). Alternatively, chimeric molecules can be synthesized with a 5' DNA segment and a 3' PNA segment (Peterser, K.H. *et al.* (1975) *Bioorganic Med. Chem. Lett.* 5:1119-11124).

In other embodiments, the oligonucleotide may include other appended groups such as peptides (*e.g.*, for targeting host cell receptors *in vivo*), or agents facilitating transport across the cell membrane (see, *e.g.*, Letsinger *et al.* (1989) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*

86:6553-6556; Lemaitre *et al.* (1987) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:648-652; PCT Publication No. WO 88/09810) or the blood-brain barrier (see, *e.g.*, PCT Publication No. WO 89/10134). In addition, oligonucleotides can be modified with hybridization-triggered cleavage agents (See, *e.g.*, Krol *et al.* (1988) *Bio-Techniques* 6:958-976) or intercalating agents (see, *e.g.*, Zon (1988) *Pharm. Res.* 5:539-549). To this end, the oligonucleotide may be conjugated to another molecule (*e.g.*, a peptide, hybridization triggered cross-linking agent, transport agent, or hybridization-triggered cleavage agent).

## II. Isolated EPK-55053 Proteins and Anti- EPK-55053 Antibodies

One aspect of the invention pertains to isolated EPK-55053 proteins, and biologically active portions thereof, as well as polypeptide fragments suitable for use as immunogens to raise anti-EPK-55053 antibodies. In one embodiment, native EPK-55053 proteins can be isolated from cells or tissue sources by an appropriate purification scheme using standard protein purification techniques. In another embodiment, EPK-55053 proteins are produced by recombinant DNA techniques. Alternative to recombinant expression, an EPK-55053 protein or polypeptide can be synthesized chemically using standard peptide synthesis techniques.

An "isolated" or "purified" protein or biologically active portion thereof is substantially free of cellular material or other contaminating proteins from the cell or tissue source from which the EPK-55053 protein is derived, or substantially free from chemical precursors or other chemicals when chemically synthesized. The language "substantially free of cellular material" includes preparations of EPK-55053 protein in which the protein is separated from cellular components of the cells from which it is isolated or recombinantly produced. In one embodiment, the language "substantially free of cellular material" includes preparations of EPK-55053 protein having less than about 30% (by dry weight) of non-EPK-55053 protein (also referred to herein as a "contaminating protein"), more preferably less than about 20% of non-EPK-55053 protein, still more preferably less than about 10% of non-EPK-55053 protein, and most preferably less than about 5% non-EPK-55053 protein. When the EPK-55053 protein or biologically active portion thereof is recombinantly produced, it is also preferably substantially free of culture medium, *i.e.*, culture medium represents less than about 20%, more preferably less than about 10%, and most preferably less than about 5% of the volume of the protein preparation.

The language "substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals" includes preparations of EPK-55053 protein in which the protein is separated from chemical precursors or other chemicals which are involved in the synthesis of the protein. In one embodiment, the language "substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals" includes preparations of EPK-55053 protein having less than about 30% (by dry weight) of chemical precursors or non-EPK-55053 chemicals, more preferably less than about 20% chemical precursors or non-EPK-55053 chemicals, still more preferably

less than about 10% chemical precursors or non-EPK-55053 chemicals, and most preferably less than about 5% chemical precursors or non-EPK-55053 chemicals.

Biologically active portions of an EPK-55053 protein include peptides comprising amino acid sequences sufficiently homologous to or derived from the amino acid sequence of the EPK-55053 protein, which include fewer amino acids than the full length EPK-55053 proteins, and exhibit at least one activity of an EPK-55053 protein, as defined herein. Typically, biologically active portions comprise a domain or motif with at least one activity of the EPK-55053 protein. A biologically active portion of an EPK-55053 protein can be a polypeptide which is, for example, at least 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 604, 650, 700, 710, 716, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, or 770 or more amino acids in length.

To determine the percent identity of two amino acid sequences or of two nucleic acid sequences, the sequences are aligned for optimal comparison purposes (*e.g.*, gaps can be introduced in one or both of a first and a second amino acid or nucleic acid sequence for optimal alignment and non-homologous sequences can be disregarded for comparison purposes). In a preferred embodiment, the length of a reference sequence aligned for comparison purposes is at least 30%, preferably at least 40%, more preferably at least 50%, even more preferably at least 60%, and even more preferably at least 70%, 80%, or 90% of the length of the reference sequence (*e.g.*, when aligning a second sequence to the EPK-55053 amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 having 778 amino acid residues, at least 233, preferably at least 311, more preferably at least 389, even more preferably at least 467, and even more preferably at least 545, 622, or 700 amino acid residues are aligned). The amino acid residues or nucleotides at corresponding amino acid positions or nucleotide positions are then compared. When a position in the first sequence is occupied by the same amino acid residue or nucleotide as the corresponding position in the second sequence, then the molecules are identical at that position (as used herein amino acid or nucleic acid “identity” is equivalent to amino acid or nucleic acid “homology”). The percent identity between the two sequences is a function of the number of identical positions shared by the sequences, taking into account the number of gaps, and the length of each gap, which need to be introduced for optimal alignment of the two sequences.

The comparison of sequences and determination of percent identity between two sequences can be accomplished using a mathematical algorithm. In a preferred embodiment, the percent identity between two amino acid sequences is determined using the Needleman and Wunsch (*J. Mol. Biol.* (48):444-453 (1970)) algorithm which has been incorporated into the GAP program in the GCG software package (available at on line through the Genetics Computer Group), using either a Blosum 62 matrix or a PAM250 matrix, and a gap weight of 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6, or 4 and a length weight of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6. In yet another preferred embodiment, the percent identity between two nucleotide sequences is determined using the GAP program in the GCG software package (available

online through the Genetics Computer Group), using a NWSgapdna.CMP matrix and a gap weight of 40, 50, 60, 70, or 80 and a length weight of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6. A preferred, non-limiting example of parameters to be used in conjunction with the GAP program include a Blosum 62 scoring matrix with a gap penalty of 12, a gap extend penalty of 4, and a frameshift gap penalty of 5.

In another embodiment, the percent identity between two amino acid or nucleotide sequences is determined using the algorithm of Meyers, E. and Miller, W. (*Comput. Appl. Biosci.* 4:11-17 (1988)) which has been incorporated into the ALIGN program (version 2.0 or version 2.0U), using a PAM120 weight residue table, a gap length penalty of 12 and a gap penalty of 4.

The nucleic acid and polypeptide sequences of the present invention can further be used as a "query sequence" to perform a search against public databases to, for example, identify other family members or related sequences. Such searches can be performed using the NBLAST and XBLAST programs (version 2.0) of Altschul *et al.* (1990) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-10. BLAST nucleotide searches can be performed with the NBLAST program, score = 100, wordlength = 12 to obtain nucleotide sequences homologous to EPK-55053 nucleic acid molecules of the invention. BLAST protein searches can be performed with the XBLAST program, score = 100, wordlength = 3, and a Blosum62 matrix to obtain amino acid sequences homologous to EPK-55053 polypeptide molecules of the invention. To obtain gapped alignments for comparison purposes, Gapped BLAST can be utilized as described in Altschul *et al.* (1997) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 25(17):3389-3402. When utilizing BLAST and Gapped BLAST programs, the default parameters of the respective programs (*e.g.*, XBLAST and NBLAST) can be used. See the website for the National Center for Biotechnology Information.

The invention also provides EPK-55053 chimeric or fusion proteins. As used herein, an EPK-55053 "chimeric protein" or "fusion protein" comprises an EPK-55053 polypeptide operatively linked to a non-EPK-55053 polypeptide. An "EPK-55053 polypeptide" refers to a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence corresponding to EPK-55053, whereas a "non-EPK-55053 polypeptide" refers to a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence corresponding to a protein which is not substantially homologous to the EPK-55053 protein, *e.g.*, a protein which is different from the EPK-55053 protein and which is derived from the same or a different organism. Within an EPK-55053 fusion protein the EPK-55053 polypeptide can correspond to all or a portion of an EPK-55053 protein. In a preferred embodiment, an EPK-55053 fusion protein comprises at least one biologically active portion of an EPK-55053 protein. In another preferred embodiment, an EPK-55053 fusion protein comprises at least two biologically active portions of an EPK-55053 protein. Within the fusion protein, the term "operatively linked" is intended to indicate that the EPK-55053 polypeptide and the non-EPK-55053 polypeptide are fused in-

frame to each other. The non-EPK-55053 polypeptide can be fused to the N-terminus or C-terminus of the EPK-55053 polypeptide.

For example, in one embodiment, the fusion protein is a GST-EPK-55053 fusion protein in which the EPK-55053 sequences are fused to the C-terminus of the GST sequences. Such fusion proteins can facilitate the purification of recombinant EPK-55053.

In another embodiment, the fusion protein is an EPK-55053 protein containing a heterologous signal sequence at its N-terminus. In certain host cells (*e.g.*, mammalian host cells), expression and/or secretion of EPK-55053 can be increased through use of a heterologous signal sequence.

The EPK-55053 fusion proteins of the invention can be incorporated into pharmaceutical compositions and administered to a subject *in vivo*. The EPK-55053 fusion proteins can be used to affect the bioavailability of an EPK-55053 substrate. Use of EPK-55053 fusion proteins may be useful therapeutically for the treatment of cellular growth related disorders, *e.g.*, cancer. Moreover, the EPK-55053-fusion proteins of the invention can be used as immunogens to produce anti-EPK-55053 antibodies in a subject, to purify EPK-55053 ligands and in screening assays to identify molecules which inhibit the interaction of EPK-55053 with an EPK-55053 substrate.

Preferably, an EPK-55053 chimeric or fusion protein of the invention is produced by standard recombinant DNA techniques. For example, DNA fragments coding for the different polypeptide sequences are ligated together in-frame in accordance with conventional techniques, for example by employing blunt-ended or stagger-ended termini for ligation, restriction enzyme digestion to provide for appropriate termini, filling-in of cohesive ends as appropriate, alkaline phosphatase treatment to avoid undesirable joining, and enzymatic ligation. In another embodiment, the fusion gene can be synthesized by conventional techniques including automated DNA synthesizers. Alternatively, PCR amplification of gene fragments can be carried out using anchor primers which give rise to complementary overhangs between two consecutive gene fragments which can subsequently be annealed and reamplified to generate a chimeric gene sequence (see, for example, *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, eds. Ausubel *et al.* John Wiley & Sons:1992). Moreover, many expression vectors are commercially available that already encode a fusion moiety (*e.g.*, a GST polypeptide). an EPK-55053-encoding nucleic acid can be cloned into such an expression vector such that the fusion moiety is linked in-frame to the EPK-55053 protein.

The present invention also pertains to variants of the EPK-55053 proteins which function as either EPK-55053 agonists (mimetics) or as EPK-55053 antagonists. Variants of the EPK-55053 proteins can be generated by mutagenesis, *e.g.*, discrete point mutation or truncation of an EPK-55053 protein. An agonist of the EPK-55053 proteins can retain substantially the same, or a subset, of the biological activities of the naturally occurring form of an EPK-55053 protein. An antagonist of an EPK-55053 protein can inhibit one or



more of the activities of the naturally occurring form of the EPK-55053 protein by, for example, competitively modulating a cellular activity of an EPK-55053 protein. Thus, specific biological effects can be elicited by treatment with a variant of limited function. In one embodiment, treatment of a subject with a variant having a subset of the biological activities of the naturally occurring form of the protein has fewer side effects in a subject relative to treatment with the naturally occurring form of the EPK-55053 protein.

In one embodiment, variants of an EPK-55053 protein which function as either EPK-55053 agonists (mimetics) or as EPK-55053 antagonists can be identified by screening combinatorial libraries of mutants, *e.g.*, truncation mutants, of an EPK-55053 protein for EPK-55053 protein agonist or antagonist activity. In one embodiment, a variegated library of EPK-55053 variants is generated by combinatorial mutagenesis at the nucleic acid level and is encoded by a variegated gene library. A variegated library of EPK-55053 variants can be produced by, for example, enzymatically ligating a mixture of synthetic oligonucleotides into gene sequences such that a degenerate set of potential EPK-55053 sequences is expressible as individual polypeptides, or alternatively, as a set of larger fusion proteins (*e.g.*, for phage display) containing the set of EPK-55053 sequences therein. There are a variety of methods which can be used to produce libraries of potential EPK-55053 variants from a degenerate oligonucleotide sequence. Chemical synthesis of a degenerate gene sequence can be performed in an automatic DNA synthesizer, and the synthetic gene then ligated into an appropriate expression vector. Use of a degenerate set of genes allows for the provision, in one mixture, of all of the sequences encoding the desired set of potential EPK-55053 sequences. Methods for synthesizing degenerate oligonucleotides are known in the art (see, *e.g.*, Narang, S.A. (1983) *Tetrahedron* 39:3; Itakura *et al.* (1984) *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* 53:323; Itakura *et al.* (1984) *Science* 198:1056; Ike *et al.* (1983) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 11:477).

In addition, libraries of fragments of an EPK-55053 protein coding sequence can be used to generate a variegated population of EPK-55053 fragments for screening and subsequent selection of variants of an EPK-55053 protein. In one embodiment, a library of coding sequence fragments can be generated by treating a double stranded PCR fragment of an EPK-55053 coding sequence with a nuclease under conditions wherein nicking occurs only about once per molecule, denaturing the double stranded DNA, renaturing the DNA to form double stranded DNA which can include sense/antisense pairs from different nicked products, removing single stranded portions from reformed duplexes by treatment with S1 nuclease, and ligating the resulting fragment library into an expression vector. By this method, an expression library can be derived which encodes N-terminal, C-terminal and internal fragments of various sizes of the EPK-55053 protein.

Several techniques are known in the art for screening gene products of combinatorial libraries made by point mutations or truncation, and for screening cDNA libraries for gene products having a selected property. Such techniques are adaptable for

rapid screening of the gene libraries generated by the combinatorial mutagenesis of EPK-55053 proteins. The most widely used techniques, which are amenable to high through-put analysis, for screening large gene libraries typically include cloning the gene library into replicable expression vectors, transforming appropriate cells with the resulting library of  
 5 vectors, and expressing the combinatorial genes under conditions in which detection of a desired activity facilitates isolation of the vector encoding the gene whose product was detected. Recursive ensemble mutagenesis (REM), a new technique which enhances the frequency of functional mutants in the libraries, can be used in combination with the screening assays to identify EPK-55053 variants (Arkin and Youvan (1992) *Proc. Natl.*  
 10 *Acad. Sci. USA* 89:7811-7815; Delagrave *et al.* (1993) *Protein Eng.* 6(3):327-331).

In one embodiment, cell based assays can be exploited to analyze a variegated EPK-55053 library. For example, a library of expression vectors can be transfected into a cell line which ordinarily synthesizes and secretes EPK-55053. The transfected cells are then cultured such that EPK-55053 and a particular mutant EPK-55053 are secreted and  
 15 the effect of expression of the mutant on EPK-55053 activity in cell supernatants can be detected, *e.g.*, by any of a number of enzymatic assays. Plasmid DNA can then be recovered from the cells which score for inhibition, or alternatively, potentiation of EPK-55053 activity, and the individual clones further characterized.

An isolated EPK-55053 protein, or a portion or fragment thereof, can be used as an  
 20 immunogen to generate antibodies that bind EPK-55053 using standard techniques for polyclonal and monoclonal antibody preparation. A full-length EPK-55053 protein can be used or, alternatively, the invention provides antigenic peptide fragments of EPK-55053 for use as immunogens. The antigenic peptide of EPK-55053 comprises at least 8 amino acid residues and encompasses an epitope of EPK-55053 such that an antibody raised  
 25 against the peptide forms a specific immune complex with EPK-55053. Preferably, the antigenic peptide comprises at least 10 amino acid residues, more preferably at least 15 amino acid residues, even more preferably at least 20 amino acid residues, and most preferably at least 30 amino acid residues.

Preferred epitopes encompassed by the antigenic peptide are regions of EPK-55053  
 30 that are located on the surface of the protein, *e.g.*, hydrophilic regions.

An EPK-55053 immunogen typically is used to prepare antibodies by immunizing a suitable subject (*e.g.*, rabbit, goat, mouse or other mammal) with the immunogen. An appropriate immunogenic preparation can contain, for example, recombinantly expressed EPK-55053 protein or a chemically synthesized EPK-55053 polypeptide. The preparation  
 35 can further include an adjuvant, such as Freund's complete or incomplete adjuvant, or similar immunostimulatory agent. Immunization of a suitable subject with an immunogenic EPK-55053 preparation induces a polyclonal anti-EPK-55053 antibody response.

Accordingly, another aspect of the invention pertains to anti-EPK-55053 antibodies. The term "antibody" as used herein refers to immunoglobulin molecules and immunologically active portions of immunoglobulin molecules, *i.e.*, molecules that contain an antigen binding site which specifically binds (immunoreacts with) an antigen, such as EPK-55053. Examples of immunologically active portions of immunoglobulin molecules include F(ab) and F(ab')<sub>2</sub> fragments which can be generated by treating the antibody with an enzyme such as pepsin. The invention provides polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies that bind EPK-55053. The term "monoclonal antibody" or "monoclonal antibody composition", as used herein, refers to a population of antibody molecules that contain only one species of an antigen binding site capable of immunoreacting with a particular epitope of EPK-55053. A monoclonal antibody composition thus typically displays a single binding affinity for a particular EPK-55053 protein with which it immunoreacts.

Polyclonal anti-EPK-55053 antibodies can be prepared as described above by immunizing a suitable subject with an EPK-55053 immunogen. The anti-EPK-55053 antibody titer in the immunized subject can be monitored over time by standard techniques, such as with an enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) using immobilized EPK-55053. If desired, the antibody molecules directed against EPK-55053 can be isolated from the mammal (*e.g.*, from the blood) and further purified by well known techniques, such as protein A chromatography to obtain the IgG fraction. At an appropriate time after immunization, *e.g.*, when the anti-EPK-55053 antibody titers are highest, antibody-producing cells can be obtained from the subject and used to prepare monoclonal antibodies by standard techniques, such as the hybridoma technique originally described by Kohler and Milstein (1975) *Nature* 256:495-497) (see also, Brown *et al.* (1981) *J. Immunol.* 127:539-46; Brown *et al.* (1980) *J. Biol. Chem.* 255:4980-83; Yeh *et al.* (1976) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 76:2927-31; and Yeh *et al.* (1982) *Int. J. Cancer* 29:269-75), the more recent human B cell hybridoma technique (Kozbor *et al.* (1983) *Immunol Today* 4:72), the EBV-hybridoma technique (Cole *et al.* (1985) *Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy*, Alan R. Liss, Inc., pp. 77-96) or trioma techniques. The technology for producing monoclonal antibody hybridomas is well known (see generally Kenneth, R.H. in *Monoclonal Antibodies: A New Dimension In Biological Analyses*, Plenum Publishing Corp., New York, New York (1980); Lerner, E.A. (1981) *Yale J. Biol. Med.* 54:387-402; Gefter, M.L. *et al.* (1977) *Somatic Cell Genet.* 3:231-36). Briefly, an immortal cell line (typically a myeloma) is fused to lymphocytes (typically splenocytes) from a mammal immunized with an EPK-55053 immunogen as described above, and the culture supernatants of the resulting hybridoma cells are screened to identify a hybridoma producing a monoclonal antibody that binds EPK-55053.

Any of the many well known protocols used for fusing lymphocytes and immortalized cell lines can be applied for the purpose of generating an anti-EPK-55053 monoclonal antibody (see, *e.g.*, Galfre, G. *et al.* (1977) *Nature* 266:55052; Gefter *et al.*

(1977) *supra*; Lerner (1981) *supra*; Kenneth (1980) *supra*). Moreover, the ordinarily skilled worker will appreciate that there are many variations of such methods which also would be useful. Typically, the immortal cell line (e.g., a myeloma cell line) is derived from the same mammalian species as the lymphocytes. For example, murine hybridomas  
5 can be made by fusing lymphocytes from a mouse immunized with an immunogenic preparation of the present invention with an immortalized mouse cell line. Preferred immortal cell lines are mouse myeloma cell lines that are sensitive to culture medium containing hypoxanthine, aminopterin and thymidine ("HAT medium"). Any of a number of myeloma cell lines can be used as a fusion partner according to standard techniques,  
10 e.g., the P3-NS1/1-Ag4-1, P3-x63-Ag8.653 or Sp2/O-Ag14 myeloma lines. These myeloma lines are available from ATCC. Typically, HAT-sensitive mouse myeloma cells are fused to mouse splenocytes using polyethylene glycol ("PEG"). Hybridoma cells resulting from the fusion are then selected using HAT medium, which kills unfused and unproductively fused myeloma cells (unfused splenocytes die after several days because  
15 they are not transformed). Hybridoma cells producing a monoclonal antibody of the invention are detected by screening the hybridoma culture supernatants for antibodies that bind EPK-55053, e.g., using a standard ELISA assay.

Alternative to preparing monoclonal antibody-secreting hybridomas, a monoclonal anti-EPK-55053 antibody can be identified and isolated by screening a recombinant  
20 combinatorial immunoglobulin library (e.g., an antibody phage display library) with EPK-55053 to thereby isolate immunoglobulin library members that bind EPK-55053. Kits for generating and screening phage display libraries are commercially available (e.g., the Pharmacia *Recombinant Phage Antibody System*, Catalog No. 27-9400-01; and the Stratagene *SurfZAP™ Phage Display Kit*, Catalog No. 240612). Additionally, examples  
25 of methods and reagents particularly amenable for use in generating and screening antibody display library can be found in, for example, Ladner *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,223,409; Kang *et al.*, PCT International Publication No. WO 92/18619; Dower *et al.*, PCT International Publication No. WO 91/17271; Winter *et al.*, PCT International Publication No. WO 92/20791; Markland *et al.*, PCT International Publication No. WO  
30 92/15679; Breitling *et al.*, PCT International Publication No. WO 93/01288; McCafferty *et al.*, PCT International Publication No. WO 92/01047; Garrard *et al.*, PCT International Publication No. WO 92/09690; Ladner *et al.*, PCT International Publication No. WO 90/02809; Fuchs *et al.* (1991) *Bio/Technology* 9:1369-1372; Hay *et al.* (1992) *Hum. Antibod. Hybridomas* 3:81-85; Huse *et al.* (1989) *Science* 246:1275-1281; Griffiths *et al.*  
35 (1993) *EMBO J.* 12:725-734; Hawkins *et al.* (1992) *J. Mol. Biol.* 226:889-896; Clackson *et al.* (1991) *Nature* 352:624-628; Gram *et al.* (1992) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:3576-3580; Garrard *et al.* (1991) *Bio/Technology* 9:1373-1377; Hoogenboom *et al.* (1991) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 19:4133-4137; Barbas *et al.* (1991) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88:7978-7982; and McCafferty *et al.* (1990) *Nature* 348:552-554.

Additionally, recombinant anti-EPK-55053 antibodies, such as chimeric and humanized monoclonal antibodies, comprising both human and non-human portions, which can be made using standard recombinant DNA techniques, are within the scope of the invention. Such chimeric and humanized monoclonal antibodies can be produced by recombinant DNA techniques known in the art, for example using methods described in Robinson *et al.*, International Application No. PCT/US86/02269; Akira *et al.*, European Patent Application No. 184,187; Taniguchi, M., European Patent Application No. 171,496; Morrison *et al.*, European Patent Application No. 173,494; Neuberger *et al.*, PCT International Publication No. WO 86/01533; Cabilly *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Cabilly *et al.*, European Patent Application No. 125,023; Better *et al.* (1988) *Science* 240:1041-1043; Liu *et al.* (1987) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:3439-3443; Liu *et al.* (1987) *J. Immunol.* 139:3521-3526; Sun *et al.* (1987) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:214-218; Nishimura *et al.* (1987) *Cancer Res.* 47:999-1005; Wood *et al.* (1985) *Nature* 314:446-449; and Shaw *et al.* (1988) *J. Natl. Cancer Inst.* 80:1553-1559; Morrison, S.L. (1985) *Science* 229:1202-1207; Oi *et al.* (1986) *BioTechniques* 4:214; Winter, U.S. Patent No. 5,225,539; Jones *et al.* (1986) *Nature* 321:552-525; Verhoeyen *et al.* (1988) *Science* 239:1534; and Beidler *et al.* (1988) *J. Immunol.* 141:4053-4060.

An anti-EPK-55053 antibody (*e.g.*, monoclonal antibody) can be used to isolate EPK-55053 by standard techniques, such as affinity chromatography or immunoprecipitation. An anti-EPK-55053 antibody can facilitate the purification of natural EPK-55053 from cells and of recombinantly produced EPK-55053 expressed in host cells. Moreover, an anti-EPK-55053 antibody can be used to detect EPK-55053 protein (*e.g.*, in a cellular lysate or cell supernatant) in order to evaluate the abundance and pattern of expression of the EPK-55053 protein. Anti-EPK-55053 antibodies can be used diagnostically to monitor protein levels in tissue as part of a clinical testing procedure, *e.g.*, to, for example, determine the efficacy of a given treatment regimen. Detection can be facilitated by coupling (*i.e.*, physically linking) the antibody to a detectable substance. Examples of detectable substances include various enzymes, prosthetic groups, fluorescent materials, luminescent materials, bioluminescent materials, and radioactive materials. Examples of suitable enzymes include horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase,  $\beta$ -galactosidase, or acetylcholinesterase; examples of suitable prosthetic group complexes include streptavidin/biotin and avidin/biotin; examples of suitable fluorescent materials include umbelliferone, fluorescein, fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine, dichlorotriazinylamine fluorescein, dansyl chloride or phycoerythrin; an example of a luminescent material includes luminol; examples of bioluminescent materials include luciferase, luciferin, and aequorin, and examples of suitable radioactive material include  $^{125}\text{I}$ ,  $^{131}\text{I}$ ,  $^{35}\text{S}$  or  $^3\text{H}$ .

### III. Recombinant Expression Vectors and Host Cells

Another aspect of the invention pertains to vectors, preferably expression vectors, containing a nucleic acid encoding an EPK-55053 protein (or a portion thereof). As used herein, the term “vector” refers to a nucleic acid molecule capable of transporting another nucleic acid to which it has been linked. One type of vector is a “plasmid”, which refers to a circular double stranded DNA loop into which additional DNA segments can be ligated. Another type of vector is a viral vector, wherein additional DNA segments can be ligated into the viral genome. Certain vectors are capable of autonomous replication in a host cell into which they are introduced (*e.g.*, bacterial vectors having a bacterial origin of replication and episomal mammalian vectors). Other vectors (*e.g.*, non-episomal mammalian vectors) are integrated into the genome of a host cell upon introduction into the host cell, and thereby are replicated along with the host genome. Moreover, certain vectors are capable of directing the expression of genes to which they are operatively linked. Such vectors are referred to herein as “expression vectors”. In general, expression vectors of utility in recombinant DNA techniques are often in the form of plasmids. In the present specification, “plasmid” and “vector” can be used interchangeably as the plasmid is the most commonly used form of vector. However, the invention is intended to include such other forms of expression vectors, such as viral vectors (*e.g.*, replication defective retroviruses, adenoviruses and adeno-associated viruses), which serve equivalent functions.

The recombinant expression vectors of the invention comprise a nucleic acid of the invention in a form suitable for expression of the nucleic acid in a host cell, which means that the recombinant expression vectors include one or more regulatory sequences, selected on the basis of the host cells to be used for expression, which is operatively linked to the nucleic acid sequence to be expressed. Within a recombinant expression vector, “operably linked” is intended to mean that the nucleotide sequence of interest is linked to the regulatory sequence(s) in a manner which allows for expression of the nucleotide sequence (*e.g.*, in an *in vitro* transcription/translation system or in a host cell when the vector is introduced into the host cell). The term “regulatory sequence” is intended to include promoters, enhancers and other expression control elements (*e.g.*, polyadenylation signals). Such regulatory sequences are described, for example, in Goeddel (1990) *Methods Enzymol.* 185:3-7. Regulatory sequences include those which direct constitutive expression of a nucleotide sequence in many types of host cell and those which direct expression of the nucleotide sequence only in certain host cells (*e.g.*, tissue-specific regulatory sequences). It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the design of the expression vector can depend on such factors as the choice of the host cell to be transformed, the level of expression of protein desired, and the like. The expression vectors of the invention can be introduced into host cells to thereby produce proteins or peptides, including fusion proteins or peptides, encoded by nucleic acids as described

herein (*e.g.*, EPK-55053 proteins, mutant forms of EPK-55053 proteins, fusion proteins, and the like).

The recombinant expression vectors of the invention can be designed for expression of EPK-55053 proteins in prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells. For example, EPK-55053 proteins can be expressed in bacterial cells such as *E. coli*, insect cells (using baculovirus expression vectors) yeast cells or mammalian cells. Suitable host cells are discussed further in Goeddel (1990) *supra*. Alternatively, the recombinant expression vector can be transcribed and translated *in vitro*, for example using T7 promoter regulatory sequences and T7 polymerase.

Expression of proteins in prokaryotes is most often carried out in *E. coli* with vectors containing constitutive or inducible promoters directing the expression of either fusion or non-fusion proteins. Fusion vectors add a number of amino acids to a protein encoded therein, usually to the amino terminus of the recombinant protein. Such fusion vectors typically serve three purposes: 1) to increase expression of recombinant protein; 2) to increase the solubility of the recombinant protein; and 3) to aid in the purification of the recombinant protein by acting as a ligand in affinity purification. Often, in fusion expression vectors, a proteolytic cleavage site is introduced at the junction of the fusion moiety and the recombinant protein to enable separation of the recombinant protein from the fusion moiety subsequent to purification of the fusion protein. Such enzymes, and their cognate recognition sequences, include Factor Xa, thrombin and enterokinase. Typical fusion expression vectors include pGEX (Pharmacia Biotech Inc; Smith, D.B. and Johnson, K.S. (1988) *Gene* 67:31-40), pMAL (New England Biolabs, Beverly, MA) and pRIT5 (Pharmacia, Piscataway, NJ) which fuse glutathione S-transferase (GST), maltose E binding protein, or protein A, respectively, to the target recombinant protein.

Purified fusion proteins can be utilized in EPK-55053 activity assays (*e.g.*, direct assays or competitive assays described in detail below), or to generate antibodies specific for EPK-55053 proteins, for example. In a preferred embodiment, an EPK-55053 fusion protein expressed in a retroviral expression vector of the present invention can be utilized to infect bone marrow cells which are subsequently transplanted into irradiated recipients. The pathology of the subject recipient is then examined after sufficient time has passed (*e.g.*, six (6) weeks).

Examples of suitable inducible non-fusion *E. coli* expression vectors include pTrc (Amann *et al.* (1988) *Gene* 69:301-315) and pET 11d (Studier *et al.* (1990) *Methods Enzymol.* 185:60-89). Target gene expression from the pTrc vector relies on host RNA polymerase transcription from a hybrid trp-lac fusion promoter. Target gene expression from the pET 11d vector relies on transcription from a T7 gn10-lac fusion promoter mediated by a coexpressed viral RNA polymerase (T7 gn1). This viral polymerase is supplied by host strains BL21(DE3) or HMS174(DE3) from a resident prophage harboring a T7 gn1 gene under the transcriptional control of the lacUV 5 promoter.

One strategy to maximize recombinant protein expression in *E. coli* is to express the protein in a host bacteria with an impaired capacity to proteolytically cleave the recombinant protein (Gottesman, S. (1990) *Methods Enzymol.* 185:119-128). Another strategy is to alter the nucleic acid sequence of the nucleic acid to be inserted into an expression vector so that the individual codons for each amino acid are those preferentially utilized in *E. coli* (Wada *et al.* (1992) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 20:2111-2118). Such alteration of nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be carried out by standard DNA synthesis techniques.

In another embodiment, the EPK-55053 expression vector is a yeast expression vector. Examples of vectors for expression in yeast *S. cerevisiae* include pYepSec1 (Baldari *et al.* (1987) *EMBO J.* 6:229-234), pMFa (Kurjan and Herskowitz (1982) *Cell* 30:933-943), pJRY88 (Schultz *et al.* (1987) *Gene* 54:113-123), pYES2 (Invitrogen Corporation, San Diego, CA), and picZ (Invitrogen Corp, San Diego, CA).

Alternatively, EPK-55053 proteins can be expressed in insect cells using baculovirus expression vectors. Baculovirus vectors available for expression of proteins in cultured insect cells (*e.g.*, Sf 9 cells) include the pAc series (Smith *et al.* (1983) *Mol. Cell Biol.* 3:2156-2165) and the pVL series (Lucklow and Summers (1989) *Virology* 170:31-39).

In yet another embodiment, a nucleic acid of the invention is expressed in mammalian cells using a mammalian expression vector. Examples of mammalian expression vectors include pCDM8 (Seed, B. (1987) *Nature* 329:840) and pMT2PC (Kaufman *et al.* (1987) *EMBO J.* 6:187-195). When used in mammalian cells, the expression vector's control functions are often provided by viral regulatory elements. For example, commonly used promoters are derived from polyoma, Adenovirus 2, cytomegalovirus and Simian Virus 40. For other suitable expression systems for both prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells see chapters 16 and 17 of Sambrook, J. *et al.*, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*. 2nd ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989.

In another embodiment, the recombinant mammalian expression vector is capable of directing expression of the nucleic acid preferentially in a particular cell type (*e.g.*, tissue-specific regulatory elements are used to express the nucleic acid). Tissue-specific regulatory elements are known in the art. Non-limiting examples of suitable tissue-specific promoters include the albumin promoter (liver-specific; Pinkert *et al.* (1987) *Genes Dev.* 1:268-277), lymphoid-specific promoters (Calame and Eaton (1988) *Adv. Immunol.* 43:235-275), in particular promoters of T cell receptors (Winoto and Baltimore (1989) *EMBO J.* 8:729-733) and immunoglobulins (Banerji *et al.* (1983) *Cell* 33:729-740; Queen and Baltimore (1983) *Cell* 33:741-748), neuron-specific promoters (*e.g.*, the neurofilament promoter; Byrne and Ruddle (1989) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:5473-5477), pancreas-specific promoters (Edlund *et al.* (1985) *Science* 230:912-916), and mammary gland-



specific promoters (*e.g.*, milk whey promoter; U.S. Patent No. 4,873,316 and European Application Publication No. 264,166). Developmentally-regulated promoters are also encompassed, for example the murine hox promoters (Kessel and Gruss (1990) *Science* 249:374-379) and the  $\alpha$ -fetoprotein promoter (Campes and Tilghman (1989) *Genes Dev.* 3:537-546).

The invention further provides a recombinant expression vector comprising a DNA molecule of the invention cloned into the expression vector in an antisense orientation. That is, the DNA molecule is operatively linked to a regulatory sequence in a manner which allows for expression (by transcription of the DNA molecule) of an RNA molecule which is antisense to EPK-55053 mRNA. Regulatory sequences operatively linked to a nucleic acid cloned in the antisense orientation can be chosen which direct the continuous expression of the antisense RNA molecule in a variety of cell types, for instance viral promoters and/or enhancers, or regulatory sequences can be chosen which direct constitutive, tissue specific or cell type specific expression of antisense RNA. The antisense expression vector can be in the form of a recombinant plasmid, phagemid or attenuated virus in which antisense nucleic acids are produced under the control of a high efficiency regulatory region, the activity of which can be determined by the cell type into which the vector is introduced. For a discussion of the regulation of gene expression using antisense genes see Weintraub, H. *et al.*, Antisense RNA as a molecular tool for genetic analysis, *Reviews - Trends in Genetics*, Vol. 1(1) 1986.

Another aspect of the invention pertains to host cells into which a recombinant expression vector of the invention has been introduced. The terms "host cell" and "recombinant host cell" are used interchangeably herein. It is understood that such terms refer not only to the particular subject cell but to the progeny or potential progeny of such a cell. Because certain modifications may occur in succeeding generations due to either mutation or environmental influences, such progeny may not, in fact, be identical to the parent cell, but are still included within the scope of the term as used herein.

A host cell can be any prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell. For example, an EPK-55053 protein can be expressed in bacterial cells such as *E. coli*, insect cells, yeast or mammalian cells (such as Chinese hamster ovary cells (CHO) or COS cells). Other suitable host cells are known to those skilled in the art.

Vector DNA can be introduced into prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells via conventional transformation or transfection techniques. As used herein, the terms "transformation" and "transfection" are intended to refer to a variety of art-recognized techniques for introducing foreign nucleic acid (*e.g.*, DNA) into a host cell, including calcium phosphate or calcium chloride co-precipitation, DEAE-dextran-mediated transfection, lipofection, or electroporation. Suitable methods for transforming or transfecting host cells can be found in Sambrook *et al.* (*Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory*

*Manual. 2nd ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989), and other laboratory manuals.*

For stable transfection of mammalian cells, it is known that, depending upon the expression vector and transfection technique used, only a small fraction of cells may  
 5 integrate the foreign DNA into their genome. In order to identify and select these integrants, a gene that encodes a selectable marker (*e.g.*, resistance to antibiotics) is generally introduced into the host cells along with the gene of interest. Preferred selectable markers include those which confer resistance to drugs, such as G418, hygromycin and methotrexate. Nucleic acid encoding a selectable marker can be introduced into a host cell  
 10 on the same vector as that encoding an EPK-55053 protein or can be introduced on a separate vector. Cells stably transfected with the introduced nucleic acid can be identified by drug selection (*e.g.*, cells that have incorporated the selectable marker gene will survive, while the other cells die).

A host cell of the invention, such as a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cell in culture,  
 15 can be used to produce (*i.e.*, express) an EPK-55053 protein. Accordingly, the invention further provides methods for producing an EPK-55053 protein using the host cells of the invention. In one embodiment, the method comprises culturing the host cell of invention (into which a recombinant expression vector encoding an EPK-55053 protein has been introduced) in a suitable medium such that an EPK-55053 protein is produced. In another  
 20 embodiment, the method further comprises isolating an EPK-55053 protein from the medium or the host cell.

The host cells of the invention can also be used to produce non-human transgenic animals. For example, in one embodiment, a host cell of the invention is a fertilized oocyte or an embryonic stem cell into which EPK-55053-coding sequences have been  
 25 introduced. Such host cells can then be used to create non-human transgenic animals in which exogenous EPK-55053 sequences have been introduced into their genome or homologous recombinant animals in which endogenous EPK-55053 sequences have been altered. Such animals are useful for studying the function and/or activity of an EPK-55053 and for identifying and/or evaluating modulators of EPK-55053 activity. As used herein, a  
 30 “transgenic animal” is a non-human animal, preferably a mammal, more preferably a rodent such as a rat or mouse, in which one or more of the cells of the animal includes a transgene. Other examples of transgenic animals include non-human primates, sheep, dogs, cows, goats, chickens, amphibians, and the like. A transgene is exogenous DNA which is integrated into the genome of a cell from which a transgenic animal develops and  
 35 which remains in the genome of the mature animal, thereby directing the expression of an encoded gene product in one or more cell types or tissues of the transgenic animal. As used herein, a “homologous recombinant animal” is a non-human animal, preferably a mammal, more preferably a mouse, in which an endogenous EPK-55053 gene has been altered by homologous recombination between the endogenous gene and an exogenous

DNA molecule introduced into a cell of the animal, *e.g.*, an embryonic cell of the animal, prior to development of the animal.

A transgenic animal of the invention can be created by introducing an EPK-55053-encoding nucleic acid into the male pronuclei of a fertilized oocyte, *e.g.*, by microinjection, retroviral infection, and allowing the oocyte to develop in a pseudopregnant female foster animal. The EPK-55053 cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or 3 can be introduced as a transgene into the genome of a non-human animal. Alternatively, a nonhuman homologue of a human EPK-55053 gene, such as a mouse or rat EPK-55053 gene, can be used as a transgene. Alternatively, an EPK-55053 gene homologue, such as another EPK-55053 family member, can be isolated based on hybridization to the EPK-55053 cDNA sequences of SEQ ID NO:1 or 3 (described further in subsection I above) and used as a transgene. Intronic sequences and polyadenylation signals can also be included in the transgene to increase the efficiency of expression of the transgene. A tissue-specific regulatory sequence(s) can be operably linked to an EPK-55053 transgene to direct expression of an EPK-55053 protein to particular cells. Methods for generating transgenic animals via embryo manipulation and microinjection, particularly animals such as mice, have become conventional in the art and are described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,736,866 and 4,870,009, both by Leder *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,873,191 by Wagner *et al.* and in Hogan, B., *Manipulating the Mouse Embryo* (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1986). Similar methods are used for production of other transgenic animals. A transgenic founder animal can be identified based upon the presence of an EPK-55053 transgene in its genome and/or expression of EPK-55053 mRNA in tissues or cells of the animals. A transgenic founder animal can then be used to breed additional animals carrying the transgene. Moreover, transgenic animals carrying a transgene encoding an EPK-55053 protein can further be bred to other transgenic animals carrying other transgenes.

To create a homologous recombinant animal, a vector is prepared which contains at least a portion of an EPK-55053 gene into which a deletion, addition or substitution has been introduced to thereby alter, *e.g.*, functionally disrupt, the EPK-55053 gene. The EPK-55053 gene can be a human gene (*e.g.*, the SEQ ID NO:1 or 3), but more preferably, is a non-human homologue of a human EPK-55053 gene (*e.g.*, a cDNA isolated by stringent hybridization with the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or 3). For example, a mouse EPK-55053 gene can be used to construct a homologous recombination vector suitable for altering an endogenous EPK-55053 gene in the mouse genome. In a preferred embodiment, the vector is designed such that, upon homologous recombination, the endogenous EPK-55053 gene is functionally disrupted (*i.e.*, no longer encodes a functional protein; also referred to as a "knock out" vector). Alternatively, the vector can be designed such that, upon homologous recombination, the endogenous EPK-55053 gene is mutated or otherwise altered but still encodes a functional protein (*e.g.*, the upstream regulatory

region can be altered to thereby alter the expression of the endogenous EPK-55053 protein). In the homologous recombination vector, the altered portion of the EPK-55053 gene is flanked at its 5' and 3' ends by additional nucleic acid sequence of the EPK-55053 gene to allow for homologous recombination to occur between the exogenous EPK-55053 gene carried by the vector and an endogenous EPK-55053 gene in an embryonic stem cell. The additional flanking EPK-55053 nucleic acid sequence is of sufficient length for successful homologous recombination with the endogenous gene. Typically, several kilobases of flanking DNA (both at the 5' and 3' ends) are included in the vector (see *e.g.*, Thomas, K.R. and Capecchi, M.R. (1987) *Cell* 51:503 for a description of homologous recombination vectors). The vector is introduced into an embryonic stem cell line (*e.g.*, by electroporation) and cells in which the introduced EPK-55053 gene has homologously recombined with the endogenous EPK-55053 gene are selected (see, *e.g.*, Li, E. *et al.* (1992) *Cell* 69:915). The selected cells are then injected into a blastocyst of an animal (*e.g.*, a mouse) to form aggregation chimeras (see *e.g.*, Bradley, A. in *Teratocarcinomas and Embryonic Stem Cells: A Practical Approach*, Robertson, E.J. ed. (IRL, Oxford, 1987) pp. 113-152). A chimeric embryo can then be implanted into a suitable pseudopregnant female foster animal and the embryo brought to term. Progeny harboring the homologously recombined DNA in their germ cells can be used to breed animals in which all cells of the animal contain the homologously recombined DNA by germline transmission of the transgene. Methods for constructing homologous recombination vectors and homologous recombinant animals are described further in Bradley, A. (1991) *Current Opinion in Biotechnology* 2:823-829 and in PCT International Publication Nos.: WO 90/11354 by Le Mouellec *et al.*; WO 91/01140 by Smithies *et al.*; WO 92/0968 by Zijlstra *et al.*; and WO 93/04169 by Berns *et al.*

In another embodiment, transgenic non-humans animals can be produced which contain selected systems which allow for regulated expression of the transgene. One example of such a system is the *cre/loxP* recombinase system of bacteriophage P1. For a description of the *cre/loxP* recombinase system, see, *e.g.*, Lakso *et al.* (1992) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:6232-6236. Another example of a recombinase system is the FLP recombinase system of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (O'Gorman *et al.* (1991) *Science* 251:1351-1355. If a *cre/loxP* recombinase system is used to regulate expression of the transgene, animals containing transgenes encoding both the *Cre* recombinase and a selected protein are required. Such animals can be provided through the construction of "double" transgenic animals, *e.g.*, by mating two transgenic animals, one containing a transgene encoding a selected protein and the other containing a transgene encoding a recombinase.

Clones of the non-human transgenic animals described herein can also be produced according to the methods described in Wilmut, I. *et al.* (1997) *Nature* 385:810-813 and PCT International Publication Nos. WO 97/07668 and WO 97/07669. In brief, a cell, *e.g.*,

a somatic cell, from the transgenic animal can be isolated and induced to exit the growth cycle and enter G<sub>0</sub> phase. The quiescent cell can then be fused, *e.g.*, through the use of electrical pulses, to an enucleated oocyte from an animal of the same species from which the quiescent cell is isolated. The reconstructed oocyte is then cultured such that it  
 5 develops to morula or blastocyte and then transferred to pseudopregnant female foster animal. The offspring borne of this female foster animal will be a clone of the animal from which the cell, *e.g.*, the somatic cell, is isolated.

#### IV. Pharmaceutical Compositions

10 The EPK-55053 nucleic acid molecules, EPK-55053 proteins, anti-EPK-55053 antibodies, and EPK-55053 modulators (also referred to herein as "active compounds") of the invention can be incorporated into pharmaceutical compositions suitable for administration. Such compositions typically comprise the nucleic acid molecule, protein, or antibody and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. As used herein the language  
 15 "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" is intended to include any and all solvents, dispersion media, coatings, antibacterial and antifungal agents, isotonic and absorption delaying agents, and the like, compatible with pharmaceutical administration. The use of such media and agents for pharmaceutically active substances is well known in the art. Except insofar as any conventional media or agent is incompatible with the active  
 20 compound, use thereof in the compositions is contemplated. Supplementary active compounds can also be incorporated into the compositions.

A pharmaceutical composition of the invention is formulated to be compatible with its intended route of administration. Examples of routes of administration include parenteral, *e.g.*, intravenous, intradermal, subcutaneous, oral (*e.g.*, inhalation), transdermal  
 25 (topical), transmucosal, and rectal administration. Solutions or suspensions used for parenteral, intradermal, or subcutaneous application can include the following components: a sterile diluent such as water for injection, saline solution, fixed oils, polyethylene glycols, glycerine, propylene glycol or other synthetic solvents; antibacterial agents such as benzyl alcohol or methyl parabens; antioxidants such as ascorbic acid or sodium bisulfite;  
 30 chelating agents such as ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid; buffers such as acetates, citrates or phosphates and agents for the adjustment of tonicity such as sodium chloride or dextrose. pH can be adjusted with acids or bases, such as hydrochloric acid or sodium hydroxide. The parenteral preparation can be enclosed in ampoules, disposable syringes or multiple dose vials made of glass or plastic.

35 Pharmaceutical compositions suitable for injectable use include sterile aqueous solutions (where water soluble) or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions or dispersion. For intravenous administration, suitable carriers include physiological saline, bacteriostatic water, Cremophor EL™ (BASF, Parsippany, NJ) or phosphate buffered saline (PBS). In all cases, the composition

must be sterile and should be fluid to the extent that easy syringeability exists. It must be stable under the conditions of manufacture and storage and must be preserved against the contaminating action of microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, water, ethanol, polyol (for example, glycerol, propylene glycol, and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), and suitable mixtures thereof. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating such as lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersion and by the use of surfactants. Prevention of the action of microorganisms can be achieved by various antibacterial and antifungal agents, for example, parabens, chlorobutanol, phenol, ascorbic acid, thimerosal, and the like. In many cases, it will be preferable to include isotonic agents, for example, sugars, polyalcohols such as manitol, sorbitol, sodium chloride in the composition. Prolonged absorption of the injectable compositions can be brought about by including in the composition an agent which delays absorption, for example, aluminum monostearate and gelatin.

Sterile injectable solutions can be prepared by incorporating the active compound (*e.g.*, an EPK-55053 protein or anti-EPK-55053 antibody) in the required amount in an appropriate solvent with one or a combination of ingredients enumerated above, as required, followed by filtered sterilization. Generally, dispersions are prepared by incorporating the active compound into a sterile vehicle which contains a basic dispersion medium and the required other ingredients from those enumerated above. In the case of sterile powders for the preparation of sterile injectable solutions, the preferred methods of preparation are vacuum drying and freeze-drying which yields a powder of the active ingredient plus any additional desired ingredient from a previously sterile-filtered solution thereof.

Oral compositions generally include an inert diluent or an edible carrier. They can be enclosed in gelatin capsules or compressed into tablets. For the purpose of oral therapeutic administration, the active compound can be incorporated with excipients and used in the form of tablets, troches, or capsules. Oral compositions can also be prepared using a fluid carrier for use as a mouthwash, wherein the compound in the fluid carrier is applied orally and swished and expectorated or swallowed. Pharmaceutically compatible binding agents, and/or adjuvant materials can be included as part of the composition. The tablets, pills, capsules, troches and the like can contain any of the following ingredients, or compounds of a similar nature: a binder such as microcrystalline cellulose, gum tragacanth or gelatin; an excipient such as starch or lactose, a disintegrating agent such as alginic acid, Primogel, or corn starch; a lubricant such as magnesium stearate or Sterotes; a glidant such as colloidal silicon dioxide; a sweetening agent such as sucrose or saccharin; or a flavoring agent such as peppermint, methyl salicylate, or orange flavoring.

For administration by inhalation, the compounds are delivered in the form of an aerosol spray from pressured container or dispenser which contains a suitable propellant, *e.g.*, a gas such as carbon dioxide, or a nebulizer.

Systemic administration can also be by transmucosal or transdermal means. For  
 5 transmucosal or transdermal administration, penetrants appropriate to the barrier to be permeated are used in the formulation. Such penetrants are generally known in the art, and include, for example, for transmucosal administration, detergents, bile salts, and fusidic acid derivatives. Transmucosal administration can be accomplished through the use of nasal sprays or suppositories. For transdermal administration, the active compounds are  
 10 formulated into ointments, salves, gels, or creams as generally known in the art.

The compounds can also be prepared in the form of suppositories (*e.g.*, with conventional suppository bases such as cocoa butter and other glycerides) or retention enemas for rectal delivery.

In one embodiment, the active compounds are prepared with carriers that will  
 15 protect the compound against rapid elimination from the body, such as a controlled release formulation, including implants and microencapsulated delivery systems. Biodegradable, biocompatible polymers can be used, such as ethylene vinyl acetate, polyanhydrides, polyglycolic acid, collagen, polyorthoesters, and polylactic acid. Methods for preparation of such formulations will be apparent to those skilled in the art. The materials can also be  
 20 obtained commercially from Alza Corporation and Nova Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Liposomal suspensions (including liposomes targeted to infected cells with monoclonal antibodies to viral antigens) can also be used as pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. These can be prepared according to methods known to those skilled in the art, for example, as described in U.S. Patent No. 4,522,811.

It is especially advantageous to formulate oral or parenteral compositions in dosage  
 25 unit form for ease of administration and uniformity of dosage. Dosage unit form as used herein refers to physically discrete units suited as unitary dosages for the subject to be treated; each unit containing a predetermined quantity of active compound calculated to produce the desired therapeutic effect in association with the required pharmaceutical  
 30 carrier. The specification for the dosage unit forms of the invention are dictated by and directly dependent on the unique characteristics of the active compound and the particular therapeutic effect to be achieved, and the limitations inherent in the art of compounding such an active compound for the treatment of individuals.

Toxicity and therapeutic efficacy of such compounds can be determined by  
 35 standard pharmaceutical procedures in cell cultures or experimental animals, *e.g.*, for determining the LD<sub>50</sub> (the dose lethal to 50% of the population) and the ED<sub>50</sub> (the dose therapeutically effective in 50% of the population). The dose ratio between toxic and therapeutic effects is the therapeutic index and it can be expressed as the ratio LD<sub>50</sub>/ED<sub>50</sub>. Compounds which exhibit large therapeutic indices are preferred. While compounds that

exhibit toxic side effects may be used, care should be taken to design a delivery system that targets such compounds to the site of affected tissue in order to minimize potential damage to uninfected cells and, thereby, reduce side effects.

The data obtained from the cell culture assays and animal studies can be used in  
5 formulating a range of dosage for use in humans. The dosage of such compounds lies preferably within a range of circulating concentrations that include the ED50 with little or no toxicity. The dosage may vary within this range depending upon the dosage form employed and the route of administration utilized. For any compound used in the method of the invention, the therapeutically effective dose can be estimated initially from cell  
10 culture assays. A dose may be formulated in animal models to achieve a circulating plasma concentration range that includes the IC50 (*i.e.*, the concentration of the test compound which achieves a half-maximal inhibition of symptoms) as determined in cell culture. Such information can be used to more accurately determine useful doses in humans. Levels in plasma may be measured, for example, by high performance liquid  
15 chromatography.

As defined herein, a therapeutically effective amount of protein or polypeptide (*i.e.*, an effective dosage) ranges from about 0.001 to 30 mg/kg body weight, preferably about 0.01 to 25 mg/kg body weight, more preferably about 0.1 to 20 mg/kg body weight, and even more preferably about 1 to 10 mg/kg, 2 to 9 mg/kg, 3 to 8 mg/kg, 4 to 7 mg/kg, or 5  
20 to 6 mg/kg body weight. The skilled artisan will appreciate that certain factors may influence the dosage required to effectively treat a subject, including but not limited to the severity of the disease or disorder, previous treatments, the general health and/or age of the subject, and other diseases present. Moreover, treatment of a subject with a therapeutically effective amount of a protein, polypeptide, or antibody can include a single treatment or,  
25 preferably, can include a series of treatments. In a preferred example, a subject is treated with antibody, protein, or polypeptide in the range of between about 0.1 to 20 mg/kg body weight, one time per week for between about 1 to 10 weeks, preferably between 2 to 8 weeks, more preferably between about 3 to 7 weeks, and even more preferably for about 4, 5, or 6 weeks. It will also be appreciated that the effective dosage of antibody, protein, or  
30 polypeptide used for treatment may increase or decrease over the course of a particular treatment. Changes in dosage may result and become apparent from the results of diagnostic assays as described herein.

The present invention encompasses agents which modulate expression or activity. An agent may, for example, be a small molecule. For example, such small molecules  
35 include, but are not limited to, peptides, peptidomimetics, amino acids, amino acid analogs, polynucleotides, polynucleotide analogs, nucleotides, nucleotide analogs, organic or inorganic compounds (*i.e.*, including heteroorganic and organometallic compounds) having a molecular weight less than about 10,000 grams per mole, organic or inorganic compounds having a molecular weight less than about 5,000 grams per mole, organic or



inorganic compounds having a molecular weight less than about 1,000 grams per mole, organic or inorganic compounds having a molecular weight less than about 500 grams per mole, and salts, esters, and other pharmaceutically acceptable forms of such compounds.

5 It is understood that appropriate doses of small molecule agents depends upon a number of factors within the ken of the ordinarily skilled physician, veterinarian, or researcher. The dose(s) of the small molecule will vary, for example, depending upon the identity, size, and condition of the subject or sample being treated, further depending upon the route by which the composition is to be administered, if applicable, and the effect  
10 which the practitioner desires the small molecule to have upon the nucleic acid or polypeptide of the invention.

Exemplary doses include milligram or microgram amounts of the small molecule per kilogram of subject or sample weight (*e.g.*, about 1 microgram per kilogram to about 500 milligrams per kilogram, about 100 micrograms per kilogram to about 5  
15 milligrams per kilogram, or about 1 microgram per kilogram to about 50 micrograms per kilogram. It is furthermore understood that appropriate doses of a small molecule depend upon the potency of the small molecule with respect to the expression or activity to be modulated. Such appropriate doses may be determined using the assays described herein.

When one or more of these small molecules is to be administered to an animal  
20 (*e.g.*, a human) in order to modulate expression or activity of a polypeptide or nucleic acid of the invention, a physician, veterinarian, or researcher may, for example, prescribe a relatively low dose at first, subsequently increasing the dose until an appropriate response is obtained. In addition, it is understood that the specific dose level for any particular animal subject will depend upon a variety of factors including the activity of the specific  
25 compound employed, the age, body weight, general health, gender, and diet of the subject, the time of administration, the route of administration, the rate of excretion, any drug combination, and the degree of expression or activity to be modulated.

In certain embodiments of the invention, a modulator of EPK-55053 activity is administered in combination with other agents (*e.g.*, a small molecule), or in conjunction  
30 with another, complementary treatment regime. For example, in one embodiment, a modulator of EPK-55053 activity is used to treat EPK-55053 associated disorder (*e.g.*, a cellular proliferation, growth, apoptosis, differentiation, and/or migration disorder). Accordingly, modulation of EPK-55053 activity may be used in conjunction with, for example, another agent used to treat the disorder (*e.g.*, chemotherapeutic agents such as 5-  
35 FU).

Further, an antibody (or fragment thereof) may be conjugated to a therapeutic moiety such as a cytotoxin, a therapeutic agent or a radioactive metal ion. A cytotoxin or cytotoxic agent includes any agent that is detrimental to cells. Examples include taxol, cytochalasin B, gramicidin D, ethidium bromide, emetine, mitomycin, etoposide,

tenoposide, vincristine, vinblastine, colchicin, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, dihydroxy anthracin dione, mitoxantrone, mithramycin, actinomycin D, 1-dehydrotestosterone, glucocorticoids, procaine, tetracaine, lidocaine, propranolol, and puromycin and analogs or homologs thereof. Therapeutic agents include, but are not limited to, antimetabolites (*e.g.*,  
 5 methotrexate, 6-mercaptopurine, 6-thioguanine, cytarabine, 5-fluorouracil decarbazine), alkylating agents (*e.g.*, mechlorethamine, thioepa chlorambucil, melphalan, carmustine (BSNU) and lomustine (CCNU), cyclophosphamide, busulfan, dibromomannitol, streptozotocin, mitomycin C, and cis-dichlorodiamine platinum (II) (DDP) cisplatin), anthracyclines (*e.g.*, daunorubicin (formerly daunomycin) and doxorubicin), antibiotics  
 10 (*e.g.*, dactinomycin (formerly actinomycin), bleomycin, mithramycin, and anthramycin (AMC)), and anti-mitotic agents (*e.g.*, vincristine and vinblastine).

The conjugates of the invention can be used for modifying a given biological response, the drug moiety is not to be construed as limited to classical chemical therapeutic agents. For example, the drug moiety may be a protein or polypeptide possessing a desired  
 15 biological activity. Such proteins may include, for example, a toxin such as abrin, ricin A, pseudomonas exotoxin, or diphtheria toxin; a protein such as tumor necrosis factor, alpha-interferon, beta-interferon, nerve growth factor, platelet derived growth factor, tissue plasminogen activator; or, biological response modifiers such as, for example, lymphokines, interleukin-1 ("IL-1"), interleukin-2 ("IL-2"), interleukin-6 ("IL-6"),  
 20 granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor ("GM-CSF"), granulocyte colony stimulating factor ("G-CSF"), or other growth factors.

Techniques for conjugating such therapeutic moiety to antibodies are well known, see, *e.g.*, Arnon *et al.* "Monoclonal Antibodies for Immunotargeting of Drugs in Cancer Therapy" in *Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy*, Reisfeld *et al.* (eds.), pp. 243-56  
 25 (Alan R. Liss, Inc. 1985); Hellstrom *et al.* "Antibodies for Drug Delivery" in *Controlled Drug Delivery (2nd Ed.)*, Robinson *et al.* (eds.), pp. 623-53 (Marcel Dekker, Inc. 1987); Thorpe "Antibody Carriers of Cytotoxic Agents in Cancer Therapy: A Review" in *Monoclonal Antibodies '84: Biological and Clinical Applications*, Pinchera *et al.* (eds.), pp. 475-506 (1985); "Analysis, Results, And Future Prospective Of The Therapeutic Use  
 30 of Radiolabeled Antibody in Cancer Therapy" in *Monoclonal Antibodies For Cancer Detection And Therapy*, Baldwin *et al.* (eds.), pp. 303-16 (Academic Press 1985); and Thorpe *et al.* "The Preparation and Cytotoxic Properties of Antibody-Toxin Conjugates" *Immunol. Rev.* 62:119-58 (1982). Alternatively, an antibody can be conjugated to a second antibody to form an antibody heteroconjugate as described by Segal in U.S. Patent No.  
 35 4,676,980.

The nucleic acid molecules of the invention can be inserted into vectors and used as gene therapy vectors. Gene therapy vectors can be delivered to a subject by, for example, intravenous injection, local administration (see U.S. Patent No. 5,328,470) or by stereotactic injection (see *e.g.*, Chen *et al.* (1994) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:3054-

3057). The pharmaceutical preparation of the gene therapy vector can include the gene therapy vector in an acceptable diluent, or can comprise a slow release matrix in which the gene delivery vehicle is imbedded. Alternatively, where the complete gene delivery vector can be produced intact from recombinant cells, *e.g.*, retroviral vectors, the pharmaceutical preparation can include one or more cells which produce the gene delivery system.

The pharmaceutical compositions can be included in a container, pack, or dispenser together with instructions for administration.

## V. Uses and Methods of the Invention

The nucleic acid molecules, proteins, protein homologues, antibodies and/or modulators described herein can be used in one or more of the following methods: a) screening assays; b) predictive medicine (*e.g.*, diagnostic assays, prognostic assays, monitoring clinical trials, and pharmacogenetics); and c) methods of treatment (*e.g.*, therapeutic and prophylactic). The isolated nucleic acid molecules of the invention can be used, for example, to express EPK-55053 protein (*e.g.*, via a recombinant expression vector in a host cell in gene therapy applications), to detect EPK-55053 mRNA (*e.g.*, in a biological sample) or a genetic alteration in an EPK-55053 gene, and to modulate EPK-55053 activity, as described further below. The EPK-55053 proteins can be used to treat disorders characterized by insufficient or excessive production of an EPK-55053 substrate or production of EPK-55053 inhibitors. In addition, the EPK-55053 proteins can be used to screen for naturally occurring EPK-55053 substrates, to screen for drugs or compounds which modulate EPK-55053 activity, as well as to treat disorders characterized by insufficient or excessive production of EPK-55053 protein or production of EPK-55053 protein forms which have decreased or aberrant activity compared to EPK-55053 wild type protein. Moreover, the anti-EPK-55053 antibodies of the invention can be used to detect and isolate EPK-55053 proteins, regulate the bioavailability of EPK-55053 proteins, and modulate EPK-55053 activity.

### A. Screening Assays:

The invention provides a method (also referred to herein as a "screening assay") for identifying modulators, *i.e.*, candidate or test compounds or agents (*e.g.*, peptides, peptidomimetics, small molecules or other drugs) which bind to EPK-55053 proteins, have a stimulatory or inhibitory effect on, for example, EPK-55053 expression or EPK-55053 activity, or have a stimulatory or inhibitory effect on, for example, the expression or activity of an EPK-55053 substrate.

In one embodiment, the invention provides assays for screening candidate or test compounds which are substrates of an EPK-55053 protein or polypeptide or biologically active portion thereof. In another embodiment, the invention provides assays for screening candidate or test compounds which bind to or modulate the activity of an EPK-55053

protein or polypeptide or biologically active portion thereof, *e.g.*, modulate the ability of EPK-55053 to interact with its cognate ligand. The test compounds of the present invention can be obtained using any of the numerous approaches in combinatorial library methods known in the art, including: biological libraries; spatially addressable parallel  
5 solid phase or solution phase libraries; synthetic library methods requiring deconvolution; the 'one-bead one-compound' library method; and synthetic library methods using affinity chromatography selection. The biological library approach is limited to peptide libraries, while the other four approaches are applicable to peptide, non-peptide oligomer or small molecule libraries of compounds (Lam, K.S. (1997) *Anticancer Drug Des.* 12:145).

10 Examples of methods for the synthesis of molecular libraries can be found in the art, for example in: DeWitt *et al.* (1993) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:6909; Erb *et al.* (1994) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:11422; Zuckermann *et al.* (1994) *J. Med. Chem.* 37:2678; Cho *et al.* (1993) *Science* 261:1303; Carrell *et al.* (1994) *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 33:2059; Carell *et al.* (1994) *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 33:2061; and in Gallop *et al.* (1994) *J. Med. Chem.* 37:1233.

15 Libraries of compounds may be presented in solution (*e.g.*, Houghten (1992) *Biotechniques* 13:412-421), or on beads (Lam (1991) *Nature* 354:82-84), chips (Fodor (1993) *Nature* 364:555-556), bacteria (Ladner USP 5,223,409), spores (Ladner USP '409), plasmids (Cull *et al.* (1992) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:1865-1869) or on phage (Scott and Smith (1990) *Science* 249:386-390); (Devlin (1990) *Science* 249:404-406); (Cwirla *et al.* (1990) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:6378-6382); (Felici (1991) *J. Mol. Biol.* 222:301-310); (Ladner *supra.*).

20 In another embodiment, an assay is a cell-based assay comprising contacting a cell expressing an EPK-55053 target molecule (*e.g.*, an EPK-55053 phosphorylation substrate) with a test compound and determining the ability of the test compound to modulate (*e.g.*, stimulate or inhibit) the activity of the EPK-55053 target molecule. Determining the ability of the test compound to modulate the activity of an EPK-55053 target molecule can be accomplished, for example, by determining the ability of the EPK-55053 protein to bind to or interact with the EPK-55053 target molecule, or by determining the ability of the  
30 EPK-55053 protein to phosphorylate the EPK-55053 target molecule.

The ability of the EPK-55053 protein to phosphorylate an EPK-55053 target molecule can be determined by, for example, an *in vitro* kinase assay. Briefly, an EPK-55053 target molecule, *e.g.*, an immunoprecipitated EPK-55053 target molecule from a cell line expressing such a molecule, can be incubated with the EPK-55053 protein and  
35 radioactive ATP, *e.g.*, [ $\gamma$ -<sup>32</sup>P] ATP, in a buffer containing MgCl<sub>2</sub> and MnCl<sub>2</sub>, *e.g.*, 10 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> and 5 mM MnCl<sub>2</sub>. Following the incubation, the immunoprecipitated EPK-55053 target molecule can be separated by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis under reducing conditions, transferred to a membrane, *e.g.*, a PVDF membrane, and autoradiographed. The appearance of detectable bands on the autoradiograph indicates that

the EPK-55053 substrate has been phosphorylated. Phosphoaminoacid analysis of the phosphorylated substrate can also be performed in order to determine which residues on the EPK-55053 substrate are phosphorylated. Briefly, the radiophosphorylated protein band can be excised from the SDS gel and subjected to partial acid hydrolysis. The products can then be separated by one-dimensional electrophoresis and analyzed on, for example, a phosphoimager and compared to ninhydrin-stained phosphoaminoacid standards.

Determining the ability of the EPK-55053 protein to bind to or interact with an EPK-55053 target molecule can be accomplished by determining direct binding.

Determining the ability of the EPK-55053 protein to bind to or interact with an EPK-55053 target molecule can be accomplished, for example, by coupling the EPK-55053 protein with a radioisotope or enzymatic label such that binding of the EPK-55053 protein to an EPK-55053 target molecule can be determined by detecting the labeled EPK-55053 protein in a complex. For example, EPK-55053 molecules, *e.g.*, EPK-55053 proteins, can be labeled with  $^{125}\text{I}$ ,  $^{35}\text{S}$ ,  $^{14}\text{C}$ , or  $^3\text{H}$ , either directly or indirectly, and the radioisotope detected by direct counting of radioemission or by scintillation counting. Alternatively, EPK-55053 molecules can be enzymatically labeled with, for example, horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, or luciferase, and the enzymatic label detected by determination of conversion of an appropriate substrate to product.

It is also within the scope of this invention to determine the ability of a compound to modulate the interaction between EPK-55053 and its target molecule, without the labeling of any of the interactants. For example, a microphysiometer can be used to detect the interaction of EPK-55053 with its target molecule without the labeling of either EPK-55053 or the target molecule. McConnell, H.M. *et al.* (1992) *Science* 257:1906-1912. As used herein, a "microphysiometer" (*e.g.*, Cytosensor) is an analytical instrument that measures the rate at which a cell acidifies its environment using a light-addressable potentiometric sensor (LAPS). Changes in this acidification rate can be used as an indicator of the interaction between compound and receptor.

In a preferred embodiment, determining the ability of the EPK-55053 protein to bind to or interact with an EPK-55053 target molecule can be accomplished by determining the activity of the target molecule. For example, the activity of the target molecule can be determined by detecting induction of a cellular second messenger of the target (*e.g.*, ADP, intracellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , diacylglycerol,  $\text{IP}_3$ , etc.), detecting catalytic/enzymatic activity of the target an appropriate substrate, detecting the induction of a reporter gene (comprising a target-responsive regulatory element operatively linked to a nucleic acid encoding a detectable marker, *e.g.*, chloramphenicol acetyl transferase), or detecting a target-regulated cellular response.

In yet another embodiment, an assay of the present invention is a cell-free assay in which an EPK-55053 protein or biologically active portion thereof is contacted with a test

compound and the ability of the test compound to bind to the EPK-55053 protein or biologically active portion thereof is determined. Binding of the test compound to the EPK-55053 protein can be determined either directly or indirectly as described above. In a preferred embodiment, the assay includes contacting the EPK-55053 protein or  
5 biologically active portion thereof with a known compound which binds EPK-55053 to form an assay mixture, contacting the assay mixture with a test compound, and determining the ability of the test compound to interact with an EPK-55053 protein, wherein determining the ability of the test compound to interact with an EPK-55053 protein comprises determining the ability of the test compound to preferentially bind to  
10 EPK-55053 or biologically active portion thereof as compared to the known compound.

In another embodiment, the assay is a cell-free assay in which an EPK-55053 protein or biologically active portion thereof is contacted with a test compound and the ability of the test compound to modulate (*e.g.*, stimulate or inhibit) the activity of the EPK-55053 protein or biologically active portion thereof is determined. Determining the ability  
15 of the test compound to modulate the activity of an EPK-55053 protein can be accomplished, for example, by determining the ability of the EPK-55053 protein to bind to an EPK-55053 target molecule by one of the methods described above for determining direct binding. Determining the ability of the EPK-55053 protein to bind to an EPK-55053 target molecule can also be accomplished using a technology such as real-time  
20 Biomolecular Interaction Analysis (BIA). Sjolander, S. and Urbaniczky, C. (1991) *Anal. Chem.* 63:2338-2345 and Szabo *et al.* (1995) *Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol.* 5:699-705. As used herein, "BIA" is a technology for studying biospecific interactions in real time, without labeling any of the interactants (*e.g.*, BIAcore). Changes in the optical phenomenon of surface plasmon resonance (SPR) can be used as an indication of real-time reactions  
25 between biological molecules.

In an alternative embodiment, determining the ability of the test compound to modulate the activity of an EPK-55053 protein can be accomplished by determining the ability of the EPK-55053 protein to further modulate the activity of an EPK-55053 target molecule (*e.g.*, an EPK-55053 mediated signal transduction pathway component). For  
30 example, the activity of the effector molecule on an appropriate target can be determined, or the binding of the effector to an appropriate target can be determined as previously described.

In yet another embodiment, the cell-free assay involves contacting an EPK-55053 protein or biologically active portion thereof with a known compound which binds the  
35 EPK-55053 protein to form an assay mixture, contacting the assay mixture with a test compound, and determining the ability of the test compound to interact with the EPK-55053 protein, wherein determining the ability of the test compound to interact with the EPK-55053 protein comprises determining the ability of the EPK-55053 protein to preferentially bind to or modulate the activity of an EPK-55053 target molecule.

The cell-free assays of the present invention are amenable to use of both soluble and/or membrane-bound forms of proteins (*e.g.*, EPK-55053 proteins or biologically active portions thereof, or receptors to which EPK-55053 binds). In the case of cell-free assays in which a membrane-bound form a protein is used (*e.g.*, a cell surface EPK-55053 receptor) it may be desirable to utilize a solubilizing agent such that the membrane-bound form of the protein is maintained in solution. Examples of such solubilizing agents include non-ionic detergents such as n-octylglucoside, n-dodecylglucoside, n-dodecylmaltoside, octanoyl-N-methylglucamide, decanoyl-N-methylglucamide, Triton<sup>®</sup> X-100, Triton<sup>®</sup> X-114, Thesit<sup>®</sup>, Isotridecypoly(ethylene glycol ether)<sub>n</sub>, 3-[(3-cholamidopropyl)dimethylamminio]-1-propane sulfonate (CHAPS), 3-[(3-cholamidopropyl)dimethylamminio]-2-hydroxy-1-propane sulfonate (CHAPSO), or N-dodecyl=N,N-dimethyl-3-ammonio-1-propane sulfonate.

In more than one embodiment of the above assay methods of the present invention, it may be desirable to immobilize either EPK-55053 or its target molecule to facilitate separation of complexed from uncomplexed forms of one or both of the proteins, as well as to accommodate automation of the assay. Binding of a test compound to an EPK-55053 protein, or interaction of an EPK-55053 protein with a target molecule in the presence and absence of a candidate compound, can be accomplished in any vessel suitable for containing the reactants. Examples of such vessels include microtitre plates, test tubes, and micro-centrifuge tubes. In one embodiment, a fusion protein can be provided which adds a domain that allows one or both of the proteins to be bound to a matrix. For example, glutathione-S-transferase/ EPK-55053 fusion proteins or glutathione-S-transferase/target fusion proteins can be adsorbed onto glutathione sepharose beads (Sigma Chemical, St. Louis, MO) or glutathione derivatized microtitre plates, which are then combined with the test compound or the test compound and either the non-adsorbed target protein or EPK-55053 protein, and the mixture incubated under conditions conducive to complex formation (*e.g.*, at physiological conditions for salt and pH). Following incubation, the beads or microtitre plate wells are washed to remove any unbound components, the matrix immobilized in the case of beads, complex determined either directly or indirectly, for example, as described above. Alternatively, the complexes can be dissociated from the matrix, and the level of EPK-55053 binding or activity determined using standard techniques.

Other techniques for immobilizing proteins on matrices can also be used in the screening assays of the invention. For example, either an EPK-55053 protein or an EPK-55053 target molecule can be immobilized utilizing conjugation of biotin and streptavidin. Biotinylated EPK-55053 protein or target molecules can be prepared from biotin-NHS (N-hydroxy-succinimide) using techniques well known in the art (*e.g.*, biotinylation kit, Pierce Chemicals, Rockford, IL), and immobilized in the wells of streptavidin-coated 96 well plates (Pierce Chemical). Alternatively, antibodies reactive with EPK-55053 protein or

target molecules but which do not interfere with binding of the EPK-55053 protein to its target molecule can be derivatized to the wells of the plate, and unbound target or EPK-55053 protein trapped in the wells by antibody conjugation. Methods for detecting such complexes, in addition to those described above for the GST-immobilized complexes, include immunodetection of complexes using antibodies reactive with the EPK-55053 protein or target molecule, as well as enzyme-linked assays which rely on detecting an enzymatic activity associated with the EPK-55053 protein or target molecule.

In another embodiment, modulators of EPK-55053 expression are identified in a method wherein a cell is contacted with a candidate compound and the expression of EPK-55053 mRNA or protein in the cell is determined. The level of expression of EPK-55053 mRNA or protein in the presence of the candidate compound is compared to the level of expression of EPK-55053 mRNA or protein in the absence of the candidate compound. The candidate compound can then be identified as a modulator of EPK-55053 expression based on this comparison. For example, when expression of EPK-55053 mRNA or protein is greater (statistically significantly greater) in the presence of the candidate compound than in its absence, the candidate compound is identified as a stimulator of EPK-55053 mRNA or protein expression. Alternatively, when expression of EPK-55053 mRNA or protein is less (statistically significantly less) in the presence of the candidate compound than in its absence, the candidate compound is identified as an inhibitor of EPK-55053 mRNA or protein expression. The level of EPK-55053 mRNA or protein expression in the cells can be determined by methods described herein for detecting EPK-55053 mRNA or protein.

In yet another aspect of the invention, the EPK-55053 proteins can be used as "bait proteins" in a two-hybrid assay or three-hybrid assay (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,283,317; Zervos *et al.* (1993) *Cell* 72:223-232; Madura *et al.* (1993) *J. Biol. Chem.* 268:12046-12054; Bartel *et al.* (1993) *Biotechniques* 14:920-924; Iwabuchi *et al.* (1993) *Oncogene* 8:1693-1696; and Brent WO 94/10300), to identify other proteins, which bind to or interact with EPK-55053 ("EPK-55053-binding proteins" or "EPK-55053-bp") and are involved in EPK-55053 activity. Such EPK-55053-binding proteins are also likely to be involved in the propagation of signals by the EPK-55053 proteins or EPK-55053 targets as, for example, downstream elements of an EPK-55053-mediated signaling pathway. Alternatively, such EPK-55053-binding proteins are likely to be EPK-55053 inhibitors.

The two-hybrid system is based on the modular nature of most transcription factors, which consist of separable DNA-binding and activation domains. Briefly, the assay utilizes two different DNA constructs. In one construct, the gene that codes for an EPK-55053 protein is fused to a gene encoding the DNA binding domain of a known transcription factor (e.g., GAL-4). In the other construct, a DNA sequence, from a library of DNA sequences, that encodes an unidentified protein ("prey" or "sample") is fused to a gene that codes for the activation domain of the known transcription factor. If the "bait"



and the “prey” proteins are able to interact, *in vivo*, forming an EPK-55053-dependent complex, the DNA-binding and activation domains of the transcription factor are brought into close proximity. This proximity allows transcription of a reporter gene (*e.g.*, LacZ) which is operably linked to a transcriptional regulatory site responsive to the transcription factor. Expression of the reporter gene can be detected and cell colonies containing the functional transcription factor can be isolated and used to obtain the cloned gene which encodes the protein which interacts with the EPK-55053 protein.

This invention further pertains to novel agents identified by the above-described screening assays. Accordingly, it is within the scope of this invention to further use an agent identified as described herein in an appropriate animal model. For example, an agent identified as described herein (*e.g.*, an EPK-55053 modulating agent, an antisense EPK-55053 nucleic acid molecule, an EPK-55053-specific antibody, or an EPK-55053-binding partner) can be used in an animal model to determine the efficacy, toxicity, or side effects of treatment with such an agent. Alternatively, an agent identified as described herein can be used in an animal model to determine the mechanism of action of such an agent. Furthermore, this invention pertains to uses of novel agents identified by the above-described screening assays for treatments as described herein.

#### B. Detection Assays

Portions or fragments of the cDNA sequences identified herein (and the corresponding complete gene sequences) can be used in numerous ways as polynucleotide reagents. For example, these sequences can be used to: (i) map their respective genes on a chromosome; and, thus, locate gene regions associated with genetic disease; (ii) identify an individual from a minute biological sample (tissue typing); and (iii) aid in forensic identification of a biological sample. These applications are described in the subsections below.

##### 1. Chromosome Mapping

Once the sequence (or a portion of the sequence) of a gene has been isolated, this sequence can be used to map the location of the gene on a chromosome. This process is called chromosome mapping. Accordingly, portions or fragments of the EPK-55053 nucleotide sequences, described herein, can be used to map the location of the EPK-55053 genes on a chromosome. The mapping of the EPK-55053 sequences to chromosomes is an important first step in correlating these sequences with genes associated with disease.

Briefly, EPK-55053 genes can be mapped to chromosomes by preparing PCR primers (preferably 15-25 bp in length) from the EPK-55053 nucleotide sequences. Computer analysis of the EPK-55053 sequences can be used to predict primers that do not span more than one exon in the genomic DNA, thus complicating the amplification process. These primers can then be used for PCR screening of somatic cell hybrids

containing individual human chromosomes. Only those hybrids containing the human gene corresponding to the EPK-55053 sequences will yield an amplified fragment.

Somatic cell hybrids are prepared by fusing somatic cells from different mammals (e.g., human and mouse cells). As hybrids of human and mouse cells grow and divide, they gradually lose human chromosomes in random order, but retain the mouse chromosomes. By using media in which mouse cells cannot grow, because they lack a particular enzyme, but human cells can, the one human chromosome that contains the gene encoding the needed enzyme, will be retained. By using various media, panels of hybrid cell lines can be established. Each cell line in a panel contains either a single human chromosome or a small number of human chromosomes, and a full set of mouse chromosomes, allowing easy mapping of individual genes to specific human chromosomes (D'Eustachio P. *et al.* (1983) *Science* 220:919-924). Somatic cell hybrids containing only fragments of human chromosomes can also be produced by using human chromosomes with translocations and deletions.

PCR mapping of somatic cell hybrids is a rapid procedure for assigning a particular sequence to a particular chromosome. Three or more sequences can be assigned per day using a single thermal cycler. Using the EPK-55053 nucleotide sequences to design oligonucleotide primers, sublocalization can be achieved with panels of fragments from specific chromosomes. Other mapping strategies which can similarly be used to map a 90, 1p, or 1v sequence to its chromosome include *in situ* hybridization (described in Fan, Y. *et al.* (1990) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:6223-27), pre-screening with labeled flow-sorted chromosomes, and pre-selection by hybridization to chromosome specific cDNA libraries.

Fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH) of a DNA sequence to a metaphase chromosomal spread can further be used to provide a precise chromosomal location in one step. Chromosome spreads can be made using cells whose division has been blocked in metaphase by a chemical such as colcemid that disrupts the mitotic spindle. The chromosomes can be treated briefly with trypsin, and then stained with Giemsa. A pattern of light and dark bands develops on each chromosome, so that the chromosomes can be identified individually. The FISH technique can be used with a DNA sequence as short as 500 or 600 bases. However, clones larger than 1,000 bases have a higher likelihood of binding to a unique chromosomal location with sufficient signal intensity for simple detection. Preferably 1,000 bases, and more preferably 2,000 bases will suffice to get good results at a reasonable amount of time. For a review of this technique, see Verma *et al.*, *Human Chromosomes: A Manual of Basic Techniques* (Pergamon Press, New York 1988).

Reagents for chromosome mapping can be used individually to mark a single chromosome or a single site on that chromosome, or panels of reagents can be used for marking multiple sites and/or multiple chromosomes. Reagents corresponding to noncoding regions of the genes actually are preferred for mapping purposes. Coding

sequences are more likely to be conserved within gene families, thus increasing the chance of cross hybridizations during chromosomal mapping.

Once a sequence has been mapped to a precise chromosomal location, the physical position of the sequence on the chromosome can be correlated with genetic map data (such data are found, for example, in McKusick, V., Mendelian Inheritance in Man, available on-line through Johns Hopkins University Welch Medical Library). The relationship between a gene and a disease, mapped to the same chromosomal region, can then be identified through linkage analysis (co-inheritance of physically adjacent genes), described in, for example, Egeland, J. *et al.* (1987) *Nature* 325:783-787.

Moreover, differences in the DNA sequences between individuals affected and unaffected with a disease associated with the EPK-55053 gene, can be determined. If a mutation is observed in some or all of the affected individuals but not in any unaffected individuals, then the mutation is likely to be the causative agent of the particular disease. Comparison of affected and unaffected individuals generally involves first looking for structural alterations in the chromosomes, such as deletions or translocations that are visible from chromosome spreads or detectable using PCR based on that DNA sequence. Ultimately, complete sequencing of genes from several individuals can be performed to confirm the presence of a mutation and to distinguish mutations from polymorphisms.

## 2. Tissue Typing

The EPK-55053 sequences of the present invention can also be used to identify individuals from minute biological samples. The United States military, for example, is considering the use of restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) for identification of its personnel. In this technique, an individual's genomic DNA is digested with one or more restriction enzymes, and probed on a Southern blot to yield unique bands for identification. This method does not suffer from the current limitations of "Dog Tags" which can be lost, switched, or stolen, making positive identification difficult. The sequences of the present invention are useful as additional DNA markers for RFLP (described in U.S. Patent No. 5,272,057).

Furthermore, the sequences of the present invention can be used to provide an alternative technique which determines the actual base-by-base DNA sequence of selected portions of an individual's genome. Thus, the EPK-55053 nucleotide sequences described herein can be used to prepare two PCR primers from the 5' and 3' ends of the sequences. These primers can then be used to amplify an individual's DNA and subsequently sequence it.

Panels of corresponding DNA sequences from individuals, prepared in this manner, can provide unique individual identifications, as each individual will have a unique set of such DNA sequences due to allelic differences. The sequences of the present invention can be used to obtain such identification sequences from individuals and from tissue. The

EPK-55053 nucleotide sequences of the invention uniquely represent portions of the human genome. Allelic variation occurs to some degree in the coding regions of these sequences, and to a greater degree in the noncoding regions. It is estimated that allelic variation between individual humans occurs with a frequency of about once per each 500 bases. Each of the sequences described herein can, to some degree, be used as a standard against which DNA from an individual can be compared for identification purposes. Because greater numbers of polymorphisms occur in the noncoding regions, fewer sequences are necessary to differentiate individuals. The noncoding sequences of SEQ ID NO:1 or 3, can comfortably provide positive individual identification with a panel of perhaps 10 to 1,000 primers which each yield a noncoding amplified sequence of 100 bases. If predicted coding sequences are used, a more appropriate number of primers for positive individual identification would be 500-2,000.

If a panel of reagents from EPK-55053 nucleotide sequences described herein is used to generate a unique identification database for an individual, those same reagents can later be used to identify tissue from that individual. Using the unique identification database, positive identification of the individual, living or dead, can be made from extremely small tissue samples.

### 3. Use of Partial EPK-55053 Sequences in Forensic Biology

DNA-based identification techniques can also be used in forensic biology. Forensic biology is a scientific field employing genetic typing of biological evidence found at a crime scene as a means for positively identifying, for example, a perpetrator of a crime. To make such an identification, PCR technology can be used to amplify DNA sequences taken from very small biological samples such as tissues, *e.g.*, hair or skin, or body fluids, *e.g.*, blood, saliva, or semen found at a crime scene. The amplified sequence can then be compared to a standard, thereby allowing identification of the origin of the biological sample.

The sequences of the present invention can be used to provide polynucleotide reagents, *e.g.*, PCR primers, targeted to specific loci in the human genome, which can enhance the reliability of DNA-based forensic identifications by, for example, providing another "identification marker" (*i.e.*, another DNA sequence that is unique to a particular individual). As mentioned above, actual base sequence information can be used for identification as an accurate alternative to patterns formed by restriction enzyme generated fragments. Sequences targeted to noncoding regions are particularly appropriate for this use as greater numbers of polymorphisms occur in the noncoding regions, making it easier to differentiate individuals using this technique. Examples of polynucleotide reagents include the EPK-55053 nucleotide sequences or portions thereof having a length of at least 20 bases, preferably at least 30 bases.

The EPK-55053 nucleotide sequences described herein can further be used to provide polynucleotide reagents, *e.g.*, labeled or labelable probes which can be used in, for example, an *in situ* hybridization technique, to identify a specific tissue, *e.g.*, brain tissue. This can be very useful in cases where a forensic pathologist is presented with a tissue of unknown origin. Panels of such EPK-55053 probes can be used to identify tissue by species and/or by organ type.

In a similar fashion, these reagents, *e.g.*, EPK-55053 primers or probes can be used to screen tissue culture for contamination (*i.e.*, screen for the presence of a mixture of different types of cells in a culture).

### C. Predictive Medicine:

The present invention also pertains to the field of predictive medicine in which diagnostic assays, prognostic assays, and monitoring clinical trials are used for prognostic (predictive) purposes to thereby treat an individual prophylactically. Accordingly, one aspect of the present invention relates to diagnostic assays for determining EPK-55053 protein and/or nucleic acid expression as well as EPK-55053 activity, in the context of a biological sample (*e.g.*, blood, serum, cells, tissue) to thereby determine whether an individual is afflicted with a disease or disorder, or is at risk of developing a disorder, associated with aberrant EPK-55053 expression or activity (*e.g.*, a kinase associated disorder, a cellular growth-related disorder). The invention also provides for prognostic (or predictive) assays for determining whether an individual is at risk of developing a disorder associated with EPK-55053 protein, nucleic acid expression or activity. For example, mutations in an EPK-55053 gene can be assayed in a biological sample. Such assays can be used for prognostic or predictive purpose to thereby prophylactically treat an individual prior to the onset of a disorder characterized by or associated with EPK-55053 protein, nucleic acid expression or activity.

Another aspect of the invention pertains to monitoring the influence of agents (*e.g.*, drugs, compounds) on the expression or activity of EPK-55053 in clinical trials.

These and other agents are described in further detail in the following sections.

#### 1. Diagnostic Assays

An exemplary method for detecting the presence or absence of EPK-55053 protein or nucleic acid in a biological sample involves obtaining a biological sample from a test subject and contacting the biological sample with a compound or an agent capable of detecting EPK-55053 protein or nucleic acid (*e.g.*, mRNA, genomic DNA) that encodes EPK-55053 protein such that the presence of EPK-55053 protein or nucleic acid is detected in the biological sample. A preferred agent for detecting EPK-55053 mRNA or genomic DNA is a labeled nucleic acid probe capable of hybridizing to EPK-55053 mRNA or genomic DNA. The nucleic acid probe can be, for example, a human EPK-55053

nucleic acid, such as the nucleic acid of SEQ ID NO:1 or 3, or a portion thereof, such as an oligonucleotide of at least 15, 30, 50, 100, 250 or 500 nucleotides in length and sufficient to specifically hybridize under stringent conditions to EPK-55053 mRNA or genomic DNA. Other suitable probes for use in the diagnostic assays of the invention are described  
5 herein.

A preferred agent for detecting EPK-55053 protein is an antibody capable of binding to EPK-55053 protein, preferably an antibody with a detectable label. Antibodies can be polyclonal, or more preferably, monoclonal. An intact antibody, or a fragment thereof (*e.g.*, Fab or F(ab')<sub>2</sub>) can be used. The term "labeled", with regard to the probe or  
10 antibody, is intended to encompass direct labeling of the probe or antibody by coupling (*i.e.*, physically linking) a detectable substance to the probe or antibody, as well as indirect labeling of the probe or antibody by reactivity with another reagent that is directly labeled. Examples of indirect labeling include detection of a primary antibody using a fluorescently labeled secondary antibody and end-labeling of a DNA probe with biotin such that it can  
15 be detected with fluorescently labeled streptavidin. The term "biological sample" is intended to include tissues, cells and biological fluids isolated from a subject, as well as tissues, cells and fluids present within a subject. That is, the detection method of the invention can be used to detect EPK-55053 mRNA, protein, or genomic DNA in a biological sample *in vitro* as well as *in vivo*. For example, *in vitro* techniques for detection  
20 of EPK-55053 mRNA include Northern hybridizations and *in situ* hybridizations. *In vitro* techniques for detection of EPK-55053 protein include enzyme linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs), Western blots, immunoprecipitations and immunofluorescence. *In vitro* techniques for detection of EPK-55053 genomic DNA include Southern hybridizations. Furthermore, *in vivo* techniques for detection of EPK-55053 protein include introducing  
25 into a subject a labeled anti-EPK-55053 antibody. For example, the antibody can be labeled with a radioactive marker whose presence and location in a subject can be detected by standard imaging techniques.

In one embodiment, the biological sample contains protein molecules from the test subject. Alternatively, the biological sample can contain mRNA molecules from the test  
30 subject or genomic DNA molecules from the test subject. A preferred biological sample is a serum sample isolated by conventional means from a subject.

In another embodiment, the methods further involve obtaining a control biological sample from a control subject, contacting the control sample with a compound or agent capable of detecting EPK-55053 protein, mRNA, or genomic DNA, such that the presence  
35 of EPK-55053 protein, mRNA or genomic DNA is detected in the biological sample, and comparing the presence of EPK-55053 protein, mRNA or genomic DNA in the control sample with the presence of EPK-55053 protein, mRNA or genomic DNA in the test sample.

The invention also encompasses kits for detecting the presence of EPK-55053 in a biological sample. For example, the kit can comprise a labeled compound or agent capable of detecting EPK-55053 protein or mRNA in a biological sample; means for determining the amount of EPK-55053 in the sample; and means for comparing the amount of EPK-55053 in the sample with a standard. The compound or agent can be packaged in a suitable container. The kit can further comprise instructions for using the kit to detect EPK-55053 protein or nucleic acid.

## 2. Prognostic Assays

The diagnostic methods described herein can furthermore be utilized to identify subjects having or at risk of developing a disease or disorder associated with aberrant EPK-55053 expression or activity. For example, the assays described herein, such as the preceding diagnostic assays or the following assays, can be utilized to identify a subject having or at risk of developing a disorder associated with EPK-55053 protein, nucleic acid expression or activity (*e.g.*, a kinase associated disorder, a cellular growth-related disorder). Thus, the present invention provides a method for identifying a disease or disorder associated with aberrant EPK-55053 expression or activity in which a test sample is obtained from a subject and EPK-55053 protein or nucleic acid (*e.g.*, mRNA, genomic DNA) is detected, wherein the presence of EPK-55053 protein or nucleic acid is diagnostic for a subject having or at risk of developing a disease or disorder associated with aberrant EPK-55053 expression or activity. As used herein, a “test sample” refers to a biological sample obtained from a subject of interest. For example, a test sample can be a biological fluid (*e.g.*, serum), cell sample, or tissue.

Furthermore, the prognostic assays described herein can be used to determine whether a subject can be administered an agent (*e.g.*, an agonist, antagonist, peptidomimetic, protein, peptide, nucleic acid, small molecule, or other drug candidate) to treat a disease or disorder associated with aberrant EPK-55053 expression or activity. Thus, the present invention provides methods for determining whether a subject can be effectively treated with an agent for a disorder associated with aberrant EPK-55053 expression or activity in which a test sample is obtained and EPK-55053 protein or nucleic acid expression or activity is detected (*e.g.*, wherein the abundance of EPK-55053 protein or nucleic acid expression or activity is diagnostic for a subject that can be administered the agent to treat a disorder associated with aberrant EPK-55053 expression or activity).

The methods of the invention can also be used to detect genetic alterations in an EPK-55053 gene, thereby determining if a subject with the altered gene is at risk for a disorder associated with the EPK-55053 gene. In preferred embodiments, the methods include detecting, in a sample of cells from the subject, the presence or absence of a genetic alteration characterized by at least one of an alteration affecting the integrity of a gene encoding an EPK-55053-protein, or the mis-expression of the EPK-55053 gene. For

example, such genetic alterations can be detected by ascertaining the existence of at least one of 1) a deletion of one or more nucleotides from an EPK-55053 gene; 2) an addition of one or more nucleotides to an EPK-55053 gene; 3) a substitution of one or more nucleotides of an EPK-55053 gene, 4) a chromosomal rearrangement of an EPK-55053 gene; 5) an alteration in the level of a messenger RNA transcript of an EPK-55053 gene, 6) aberrant modification of an EPK-55053 gene, such as of the methylation pattern of the genomic DNA, 7) the presence of a non-wild type splicing pattern of a messenger RNA transcript of an EPK-55053 gene, 8) a non-wild type level of an EPK-55053-protein, 9) allelic loss of an EPK-55053 gene, and 10) inappropriate post-translational modification of an EPK-55053-protein. As described herein, there are a large number of assay techniques known in the art which can be used for detecting alterations in an EPK-55053 gene. A preferred biological sample is a tissue or serum sample isolated by conventional means from a subject, *e.g.*, a cardiac tissue sample.

In certain embodiments, detection of the alteration involves the use of a probe/primer in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) (see, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent Nos. 4,683,195 and 4,683,202), such as anchor PCR or RACE PCR, or, alternatively, in a ligation chain reaction (LCR) (see, *e.g.*, Landegran *et al.* (1988) *Science* 241:1077-1080; and Nakazawa *et al.* (1994) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:360-364), the latter of which can be particularly useful for detecting point mutations in the EPK-55053-gene (see Abravaya *et al.* (1995) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 23:675-682). This method can include the steps of collecting a sample of cells from a patient, isolating nucleic acid (*e.g.*, genomic, mRNA or both) from the cells of the sample, contacting the nucleic acid sample with one or more primers which specifically hybridize to an EPK-55053 gene under conditions such that hybridization and amplification of the EPK-55053-gene (if present) occurs, and detecting the presence or absence of an amplification product, or detecting the size of the amplification product and comparing the length to a control sample. It is anticipated that PCR and/or LCR may be desirable to use as a preliminary amplification step in conjunction with any of the techniques used for detecting mutations described herein.

Alternative amplification methods include: self sustained sequence replication (Guatelli, J.C. *et al.* (1990) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:1874-1878), transcriptional amplification system (Kwoh, D.Y. *et al.* (1989) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:1173-1177), Q-Beta Replicase (Lizardi, P.M. *et al.* (1988) *Bio-Technology* 6:1197), or any other nucleic acid amplification method, followed by the detection of the amplified molecules using techniques well known to those of skill in the art. These detection schemes are especially useful for the detection of nucleic acid molecules if such molecules are present in very low numbers.

In an alternative embodiment, mutations in an EPK-55053 gene from a sample cell can be identified by alterations in restriction enzyme cleavage patterns. For example, sample and control DNA is isolated, amplified (optionally), digested with one or more



restriction endonucleases, and fragment length sizes are determined by gel electrophoresis and compared. Differences in fragment length sizes between sample and control DNA indicates mutations in the sample DNA. Moreover, the use of sequence specific ribozymes (see, for example, U.S. Patent No. 5,498,531) can be used to score for the presence of specific mutations by development or loss of a ribozyme cleavage site.

In other embodiments, genetic mutations in EPK-55053 can be identified by hybridizing a sample and control nucleic acids, *e.g.*, DNA or RNA, to high density arrays containing hundreds or thousands of oligonucleotides probes (Cronin, M.T. *et al.* (1996) *Hum. Mutat.* 7:244-255; Kozal, M.J. *et al.* (1996) *Nat. Med.* 2:753-759). For example, genetic mutations in EPK-55053 can be identified in two dimensional arrays containing light-generated DNA probes as described in Cronin *et al.* (1996) *supra*. Briefly, a first hybridization array of probes can be used to scan through long stretches of DNA in a sample and control to identify base changes between the sequences by making linear arrays of sequential overlapping probes. This step allows the identification of point mutations. This step is followed by a second hybridization array that allows the characterization of specific mutations by using smaller, specialized probe arrays complementary to all variants or mutations detected. Each mutation array is composed of parallel probe sets, one complementary to the wild-type gene and the other complementary to the mutant gene.

In yet another embodiment, any of a variety of sequencing reactions known in the art can be used to directly sequence the EPK-55053 gene and detect mutations by comparing the sequence of the sample EPK-55053 with the corresponding wild-type (control) sequence. Examples of sequencing reactions include those based on techniques developed by Maxam and Gilbert ((1977) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 74:560) or Sanger ((1977) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 74:5463). It is also contemplated that any of a variety of automated sequencing procedures can be utilized when performing the diagnostic assays ((1995) *Biotechniques* 19:448), including sequencing by mass spectrometry (see, *e.g.*, PCT International Publication No. WO 94/16101; Cohen *et al.* (1996) *Adv. Chromatogr.* 36:127-162; and Griffin *et al.* (1993) *Appl. Biochem. Biotechnol.* 38:147-159).

Other methods for detecting mutations in the EPK-55053 gene include methods in which protection from cleavage agents is used to detect mismatched bases in RNA/RNA or RNA/DNA heteroduplexes (Myers *et al.* (1985) *Science* 230:1242). In general, the art technique of "mismatch cleavage" starts by providing heteroduplexes formed by hybridizing (labeled) RNA or DNA containing the wild-type EPK-55053 sequence with potentially mutant RNA or DNA obtained from a tissue sample. The double-stranded duplexes are treated with an agent which cleaves single-stranded regions of the duplex such as which will exist due to basepair mismatches between the control and sample strands. For instance, RNA/DNA duplexes can be treated with RNase and DNA/DNA hybrids treated with S1 nuclease to enzymatically digesting the mismatched regions. In other embodiments, either DNA/DNA or RNA/DNA duplexes can be treated with

hydroxylamine or osmium tetroxide and with piperidine in order to digest mismatched regions. After digestion of the mismatched regions, the resulting material is then separated by size on denaturing polyacrylamide gels to determine the site of mutation. See, for example, Cotton *et al.* (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:4397; Saleeba *et al.* (1992) *Methods Enzymol.* 217:286-295. In a preferred embodiment, the control DNA or RNA can be labeled for detection.

In still another embodiment, the mismatch cleavage reaction employs one or more proteins that recognize mismatched base pairs in double-stranded DNA (so called "DNA mismatch repair" enzymes) in defined systems for detecting and mapping point mutations in EPK-55053 cDNAs obtained from samples of cells. For example, the mutY enzyme of *E. coli* cleaves A at G/A mismatches and the thymidine DNA glycosylase from HeLa cells cleaves T at G/T mismatches (Hsu *et al.* (1994) *Carcinogenesis* 15:1657-1662). According to an exemplary embodiment, a probe based on an EPK-55053 sequence, *e.g.*, a wild-type EPK-55053 sequence, is hybridized to a cDNA or other DNA product from a test cell(s). The duplex is treated with a DNA mismatch repair enzyme, and the cleavage products, if any, can be detected from electrophoresis protocols or the like. See, for example, U.S. Patent No. 5,459,039.

In other embodiments, alterations in electrophoretic mobility will be used to identify mutations in EPK-55053 genes. For example, single strand conformation polymorphism (SSCP) may be used to detect differences in electrophoretic mobility between mutant and wild type nucleic acids (Orita *et al.* (1989) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:2766, see also Cotton (1993) *Mutat. Res.* 285:125-144; and Hayashi (1992) *Genet. Anal. Tech. Appl.* 9:73-79). Single-stranded DNA fragments of sample and control EPK-55053 nucleic acids will be denatured and allowed to renature. The secondary structure of single-stranded nucleic acids varies according to sequence, the resulting alteration in electrophoretic mobility enables the detection of even a single base change. The DNA fragments may be labeled or detected with labeled probes. The sensitivity of the assay may be enhanced by using RNA (rather than DNA), in which the secondary structure is more sensitive to a change in sequence. In a preferred embodiment, the subject method utilizes heteroduplex analysis to separate double stranded heteroduplex molecules on the basis of changes in electrophoretic mobility (Keen *et al.* (1991) *Trends Genet* 7:5).

In yet another embodiment the movement of mutant or wild-type fragments in polyacrylamide gels containing a gradient of denaturant is assayed using denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis (DGGE) (Myers *et al.* (1985) *Nature* 313:495). When DGGE is used as the method of analysis, DNA will be modified to insure that it does not completely denature, for example by adding a GC clamp of approximately 40 bp of high-melting GC-rich DNA by PCR. In a further embodiment, a temperature gradient is used in place of a denaturing gradient to identify differences in the mobility of control and sample DNA (Rosenbaum and Reissner (1987) *Biophys Chem* 265:12753).

Examples of other techniques for detecting point mutations include, but are not limited to, selective oligonucleotide hybridization, selective amplification, or selective primer extension. For example, oligonucleotide primers may be prepared in which the known mutation is placed centrally and then hybridized to target DNA under conditions which permit hybridization only if a perfect match is found (Saiki *et al.* (1986) *Nature* 324:163); Saiki *et al.* (1989) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:6230). Such allele specific oligonucleotides are hybridized to PCR amplified target DNA or a number of different mutations when the oligonucleotides are attached to the hybridizing membrane and hybridized with labeled target DNA.

Alternatively, allele specific amplification technology which depends on selective PCR amplification may be used in conjunction with the instant invention. Oligonucleotides used as primers for specific amplification may carry the mutation of interest in the center of the molecule (so that amplification depends on differential hybridization) (Gibbs *et al.* (1989) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 17:2437-2448) or at the extreme 3' end of one primer where, under appropriate conditions, mismatch can prevent, or reduce polymerase extension (Prossner *et al.* (1993) *Tibtech* 11:238). In addition it may be desirable to introduce a novel restriction site in the region of the mutation to create cleavage-based detection (Gasparini *et al.* (1992) *Mol. Cell Probes* 6:1). It is anticipated that in certain embodiments amplification may also be performed using Taq ligase for amplification (Barany (1991) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA* 88:189). In such cases, ligation will occur only if there is a perfect match at the 3' end of the 5' sequence making it possible to detect the presence of a known mutation at a specific site by looking for the presence or absence of amplification.

The methods described herein may be performed, for example, by utilizing pre-packaged diagnostic kits comprising at least one probe nucleic acid or antibody reagent described herein, which may be conveniently used, *e.g.*, in clinical settings to diagnose patients exhibiting symptoms or family history of a disease or illness involving an EPK-55053 gene.

Furthermore, any cell type or tissue in which EPK-55053 is expressed may be utilized in the prognostic assays described herein.

### 3. Monitoring of Effects During Clinical Trials

Monitoring the influence of agents (*e.g.*, drugs or compounds) on the expression or activity of an EPK-55053 protein can be applied not only in basic drug screening, but also in clinical trials. For example, the effectiveness of an agent determined by a screening assay as described herein to increase EPK-55053 gene expression, protein levels, or upregulate EPK-55053 activity, can be monitored in clinical trials of subjects exhibiting decreased EPK-55053 gene expression, protein levels, or downregulated EPK-55053 activity. Alternatively, the effectiveness of an agent determined by a screening assay to decrease EPK-55053 gene expression, protein levels, or downregulate EPK-55053 activity,

can be monitored in clinical trials of subjects exhibiting increased EPK-55053 gene expression, protein levels, or upregulated EPK-55053 activity. In such clinical trials, the expression or activity of an EPK-55053 gene, and preferably, other genes that have been implicated in a disorder can be used as a “read out” or markers of the phenotype of a particular cell.

For example, and not by way of limitation, genes, including EPK-55053, that are modulated in cells by treatment with an agent (*e.g.*, compound, drug or small molecule) which modulates EPK-55053 activity (*e.g.*, identified in a screening assay as described herein) can be identified. Thus, to study the effect of agents on an EPK-55053 associated disorder, for example, in a clinical trial, cells can be isolated and RNA prepared and analyzed for the levels of expression of EPK-55053 and other genes implicated in the EPK-55053 associated disorder, respectively. The levels of gene expression (*i.e.*, a gene expression pattern) can be quantified by Northern blot analysis or RT-PCR, as described herein, or alternatively by measuring the amount of protein produced, by one of the methods as described herein, or by measuring the levels of activity of EPK-55053 or other genes. In this way, the gene expression pattern can serve as a marker, indicative of the physiological response of the cells to the agent. Accordingly, this response state may be determined before, and at various points during treatment of the individual with the agent.

In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method for monitoring the effectiveness of treatment of a subject with an agent (*e.g.*, an agonist, antagonist, peptidomimetic, protein, peptide, nucleic acid, small molecule, or other drug candidate identified by the screening assays described herein) comprising the steps of (i) obtaining a pre-administration sample from a subject prior to administration of the agent; (ii) detecting the level of expression of an EPK-55053 protein, mRNA, or genomic DNA in the pre-administration sample; (iii) obtaining one or more post-administration samples from the subject; (iv) detecting the level of expression or activity of the EPK-55053 protein, mRNA, or genomic DNA in the post-administration samples; (v) comparing the level of expression or activity of the EPK-55053 protein, mRNA, or genomic DNA in the pre-administration sample with the EPK-55053 protein, mRNA, or genomic DNA in the post administration sample or samples; and (vi) altering the administration of the agent to the subject accordingly. For example, increased administration of the agent may be desirable to increase the expression or activity of EPK-55053 to higher levels than detected, *i.e.*, to increase the effectiveness of the agent. Alternatively, decreased administration of the agent may be desirable to decrease expression or activity of EPK-55053 to lower levels than detected, *i.e.*, to decrease the effectiveness of the agent. According to such an embodiment, EPK-55053 expression or activity may be used as an indicator of the effectiveness of an agent, even in the absence of an observable phenotypic response.

D. Methods of Treatment:

The present invention provides for both prophylactic and therapeutic methods of treating a subject at risk of (or susceptible to) a disorder or having a disorder associated with aberrant EPK-55053 expression or activity (*e.g.*, a kinase associated disorder, a cellular growth-related disorder). “Treatment”, as used herein, is defined as the application or administration of a therapeutic agent to a patient, or application or administration of a therapeutic agent to an isolated tissue or cell line from a patient, who has a disease, a symptom of disease or a predisposition toward a disease, with the purpose to cure, heal, alleviate, relieve, alter, remedy, ameliorate, improve or affect the disease, the symptoms of disease or the predisposition toward disease. A therapeutic agent includes, but is not limited to, small molecules, peptides, antibodies, ribozymes and antisense oligonucleotides.

With regards to both prophylactic and therapeutic methods of treatment, such treatments may be specifically tailored or modified, based on knowledge obtained from the field of pharmacogenomics. “Pharmacogenomics”, as used herein, refers to the application of genomics technologies such as gene sequencing, statistical genetics, and gene expression analysis to drugs in clinical development and on the market. More specifically, the term refers the study of how a patient’s genes determine his or her response to a drug (*e.g.*, a patient’s “drug response phenotype”, or “drug response genotype”). Thus, another aspect of the invention provides methods for tailoring an individual’s prophylactic or therapeutic treatment with either the EPK-55053 molecules of the present invention or EPK-55053 modulators according to that individual’s drug response genotype. Pharmacogenomics allows a clinician or physician to target prophylactic or therapeutic treatments to patients who will most benefit from the treatment and to avoid treatment of patients who will experience toxic drug-related side effects.

1. Prophylactic Methods

In one aspect, the invention provides a method for preventing in a subject, a disease or condition associated with an aberrant EPK-55053 expression or activity, by administering to the subject an EPK-55053 or an agent which modulates EPK-55053 expression or at least one EPK-55053 activity. Subjects at risk for a disease which is caused or contributed to by aberrant EPK-55053 expression or activity can be identified by, for example, any or a combination of diagnostic or prognostic assays as described herein. Administration of a prophylactic agent can occur prior to the manifestation of symptoms characteristic of the EPK-55053 aberrancy, such that a disease or disorder is prevented or, alternatively, delayed in its progression. Depending on the type of EPK-55053 aberrancy, for example, an EPK-55053, EPK-55053 agonist or EPK-55053 antagonist agent can be used for treating the subject. The appropriate agent can be determined based on screening assays described herein.

## 2. Therapeutic Methods

Another aspect of the invention pertains to methods of modulating EPK-55053 expression or activity for therapeutic purposes. Accordingly, in an exemplary embodiment, the modulatory method of the invention involves contacting a cell with an EPK-55053 or agent that modulates one or more of the activities of EPK-55053 protein activity associated with the cell. An agent that modulates EPK-55053 protein activity can be an agent as described herein, such as a nucleic acid or a protein, a naturally-occurring target molecule of an EPK-55053 protein (*e.g.*, an EPK-55053 phosphorylation substrate), an EPK-55053 antibody, an EPK-55053 agonist or antagonist, a peptidomimetic of an EPK-55053 agonist or antagonist, or other small molecule. In one embodiment, the agent stimulates one or more EPK-55053 activities. Examples of such stimulatory agents include active EPK-55053 protein and a nucleic acid molecule encoding EPK-55053 that has been introduced into the cell. In another embodiment, the agent inhibits one or more EPK-55053 activities. Examples of such inhibitory agents include antisense EPK-55053 nucleic acid molecules, anti-EPK-55053 antibodies, and EPK-55053 inhibitors. These modulatory methods can be performed *in vitro* (*e.g.*, by culturing the cell with the agent) or, alternatively, *in vivo* (*e.g.*, by administering the agent to a subject). As such, the present invention provides methods of treating an individual afflicted with a disease or disorder characterized by aberrant expression or activity of an EPK-55053 protein or nucleic acid molecule. In one embodiment, the method involves administering an agent (*e.g.*, an agent identified by a screening assay described herein), or combination of agents that modulates (*e.g.*, upregulates or downregulates) EPK-55053 expression or activity. In another embodiment, the method involves administering an EPK-55053 protein or nucleic acid molecule as therapy to compensate for reduced or aberrant EPK-55053 expression or activity.

Stimulation of EPK-55053 activity is desirable in situations in which EPK-55053 is abnormally downregulated and/or in which increased EPK-55053 activity is likely to have a beneficial effect. For example, stimulation of EPK-55053 activity is desirable in situations in which an EPK-55053 is downregulated and/or in which increased EPK-55053 activity is likely to have a beneficial effect. Likewise, inhibition of EPK-55053 activity is desirable in situations in which EPK-55053 is abnormally upregulated and/or in which decreased EPK-55053 activity is likely to have a beneficial effect.

## 3. Pharmacogenomics

The EPK-55053 molecules of the present invention, as well as agents, or modulators which have a stimulatory or inhibitory effect on EPK-55053 activity (*e.g.*, EPK-55053 gene expression) as identified by a screening assay described herein can be administered to individuals to treat (prophylactically or therapeutically) disorders (*e.g.*,

proliferative disorders such as cancer) associated with aberrant EPK-55053 activity. In conjunction with such treatment, pharmacogenomics (*i.e.*, the study of the relationship between an individual's genotype and that individual's response to a foreign compound or drug) may be considered. Differences in metabolism of therapeutics can lead to severe toxicity or therapeutic failure by altering the relation between dose and blood concentration of the pharmacologically active drug. Thus, a physician or clinician may consider applying knowledge obtained in relevant pharmacogenomics studies in determining whether to administer an EPK-55053 molecule or EPK-55053 modulator as well as tailoring the dosage and/or therapeutic regimen of treatment with an EPK-55053 molecule or EPK-55053 modulator.

Pharmacogenomics deals with clinically significant hereditary variations in the response to drugs due to altered drug disposition and abnormal action in affected persons. See, for example, Eichelbaum, M. *et al.* (1996) *Clin. Exp. Pharmacol. Physiol.* 23(10-11):983-985 and Linder, M.W. *et al.* (1997) *Clin. Chem.* 43(2):254-266. In general, two types of pharmacogenetic conditions can be differentiated. Genetic conditions transmitted as a single factor altering the way drugs act on the body (altered drug action) or genetic conditions transmitted as single factors altering the way the body acts on drugs (altered drug metabolism). These pharmacogenetic conditions can occur either as rare genetic defects or as naturally-occurring polymorphisms. For example, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency (G6PD) is a common inherited enzymopathy in which the main clinical complication is haemolysis after ingestion of oxidant drugs (anti-malarials, sulfonamides, analgesics, nitrofurans) and consumption of fava beans.

One pharmacogenomics approach to identifying genes that predict drug response, known as "a genome-wide association", relies primarily on a high-resolution map of the human genome consisting of already known gene-related markers (*e.g.*, a "bi-allelic" gene marker map which consists of 60,000-100,000 polymorphic or variable sites on the human genome, each of which has two variants). Such a high-resolution genetic map can be compared to a map of the genome of each of a statistically significant number of patients taking part in a Phase II/III drug trial to identify markers associated with a particular observed drug response or side effect. Alternatively, such a high resolution map can be generated from a combination of some ten-million known single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in the human genome. As used herein, a "SNP" is a common alteration that occurs in a single nucleotide base in a stretch of DNA. For example, a SNP may occur once per every 1000 bases of DNA. A SNP may be involved in a disease process, however, the vast majority may not be disease-associated. Given a genetic map based on the occurrence of such SNPs, individuals can be grouped into genetic categories depending on a particular pattern of SNPs in their individual genome. In such a manner, treatment regimens can be tailored to groups of genetically similar individuals, taking into account traits that may be common among such genetically similar individuals.

Alternatively, a method termed the “candidate gene approach”, can be utilized to identify genes that predict a drug response. According to this method, if a gene that encodes a drug target is known (*e.g.*, an EPK-55053 protein or EPK-55053 receptor of the present invention), all common variants of that gene can be fairly easily identified in the population and it can be determined if having one version of the gene versus another is associated with a particular drug response.

As an illustrative embodiment, the activity of drug metabolizing enzymes is a major determinant of both the intensity and duration of drug action. The discovery of genetic polymorphisms of drug metabolizing enzymes (*e.g.*, N-acetyltransferase 2 (NAT 2) and cytochrome P450 enzymes CYP2D6 and CYP2C19) has provided an explanation as to why some patients do not obtain the expected drug effects or show exaggerated drug response and serious toxicity after taking the standard and safe dose of a drug. These polymorphisms are expressed in two phenotypes in the population, the extensive metabolizer (EM) and poor metabolizer (PM). The prevalence of PM is different among different populations. For example, the gene coding for CYP2D6 is highly polymorphic and several mutations have been identified in PM, which all lead to the absence of functional CYP2D6. Poor metabolizers of CYP2D6 and CYP2C19 quite frequently experience exaggerated drug response and side effects when they receive standard doses. If a metabolite is the active therapeutic moiety, PM show no therapeutic response, as demonstrated for the analgesic effect of codeine mediated by its CYP2D6-formed metabolite morphine. The other extreme are the so called ultra-rapid metabolizers who do not respond to standard doses. Recently, the molecular basis of ultra-rapid metabolism has been identified to be due to CYP2D6 gene amplification.

Alternatively, a method termed the “gene expression profiling”, can be utilized to identify genes that predict drug response. For example, the gene expression of an animal dosed with a drug (*e.g.*, an EPK-55053 molecule or EPK-55053 modulator of the present invention) can give an indication whether gene pathways related to toxicity have been turned on.

Information generated from more than one of the above pharmacogenomics approaches can be used to determine appropriate dosage and treatment regimens for prophylactic or therapeutic treatment an individual. This knowledge, when applied to dosing or drug selection, can avoid adverse reactions or therapeutic failure and thus enhance therapeutic or prophylactic efficiency when treating a subject with an EPK-55053 molecule or EPK-55053 modulator, such as a modulator identified by one of the exemplary screening assays described herein.

#### 4. Use of EPK-55053 Molecules as Surrogate Markers

The EPK-55053 molecules of the invention are also useful as markers of disorders or disease states, as markers for precursors of disease states, as markers for predisposition



of disease states, as markers of drug activity, or as markers of the pharmacogenomic profile of a subject. Using the methods described herein, the presence, absence and/or quantity of the EPK-55053 molecules of the invention may be detected, and may be correlated with one or more biological states *in vivo*. For example, the EPK-55053 molecules of the invention may serve as surrogate markers for one or more disorders or disease states or for conditions leading up to disease states.

As used herein, a “surrogate marker” is an objective biochemical marker which correlates with the absence or presence of a disease or disorder, or with the progression of a disease or disorder (*e.g.*, with the presence or absence of a tumor). The presence or quantity of such markers is independent of the causation of the disease. Therefore, these markers may serve to indicate whether a particular course of treatment is effective in lessening a disease state or disorder. Surrogate markers are of particular use when the presence or extent of a disease state or disorder is difficult to assess through standard methodologies (*e.g.*, early stage tumors), or when an assessment of disease progression is desired before a potentially dangerous clinical endpoint is reached (*e.g.*, an assessment of cardiovascular disease may be made using cholesterol levels as a surrogate marker, and an analysis of HIV infection may be made using HIV RNA levels as a surrogate marker, well in advance of the undesirable clinical outcomes of myocardial infarction or fully-developed AIDS). Examples of the use of surrogate markers in the art include: Koomen *et al.* (2000) *J. Mass. Spectrom.* 35:258-264; and James (1994) *AIDS Treatment News Archive* 209.

The EPK-55053 molecules of the invention are also useful as pharmacodynamic markers. As used herein, a “pharmacodynamic marker” is an objective biochemical marker which correlates specifically with drug effects. The presence or quantity of a pharmacodynamic marker is not related to the disease state or disorder for which the drug is being administered; therefore, the presence or quantity of the marker is indicative of the presence or activity of the drug in a subject. For example, a pharmacodynamic marker may be indicative of the concentration of the drug in a biological tissue, in that the marker is either expressed or transcribed or not expressed or transcribed in that tissue in relationship to the level of the drug. In this fashion, the distribution or uptake of the drug may be monitored by the pharmacodynamic marker. Similarly, the presence or quantity of the pharmacodynamic marker may be related to the presence or quantity of the metabolic product of a drug, such that the presence or quantity of the marker is indicative of the relative breakdown rate of the drug *in vivo*. Pharmacodynamic markers are of particular use in increasing the sensitivity of detection of drug effects, particularly when the drug is administered in low doses. Since even a small amount of a drug may be sufficient to activate multiple rounds of marker (*e.g.*, an EPK-55053 marker) transcription or expression, the amplified marker may be in a quantity which is more readily detectable than the drug itself. Also, the marker may be more easily detected due to the nature of the

marker itself; for example, using the methods described herein, anti-EPK-55053 antibodies may be employed in an immune-based detection system for an EPK-55053 protein marker, or EPK-55053-specific radiolabeled probes may be used to detect an EPK-55053 mRNA marker. Furthermore, the use of a pharmacodynamic marker may offer mechanism-based prediction of risk due to drug treatment beyond the range of possible direct observations. Examples of the use of pharmacodynamic markers in the art include: Matsuda *et al.*, US Patent No. 6,033,862; Hattis *et al.* (1991) *Env. Health Perspect.* 90:229-238; Schentag (1999) *Am. J. Health-Syst. Pharm.* 56 Suppl. 3:S21-S24; and Nicolau (1999) *Am. J. Health-Syst. Pharm.* 56 Suppl. 3:S16-S20.

The EPK-55053 molecules of the invention are also useful as pharmacogenomic markers. As used herein, a “pharmacogenomic marker” is an objective biochemical marker which correlates with a specific clinical drug response or susceptibility in a subject (see, *e.g.*, McLeod *et al.* (1999) *Eur. J. Cancer* 35(12):1650-1652). The presence or quantity of the pharmacogenomic marker is related to the predicted response of the subject to a specific drug or class of drugs prior to administration of the drug. By assessing the presence or quantity of one or more pharmacogenomic markers in a subject, a drug therapy which is most appropriate for the subject, or which is predicted to have a greater degree of success, may be selected. For example, based on the presence or quantity of RNA, or protein (*e.g.*, EPK-55053 protein or RNA) for specific tumor markers in a subject, a drug or course of treatment may be selected that is optimized for the treatment of the specific tumor likely to be present in the subject. Similarly, the presence or absence of a specific sequence mutation in EPK-55053 DNA may correlate EPK-55053 drug response. The use of pharmacogenomic markers therefore permits the application of the most appropriate treatment for each subject without having to administer the therapy.

#### E. Electronic Apparatus Readable Media and Arrays

Electronic apparatus readable media comprising EPK-55053 sequence information is also provided. As used herein, “EPK-55053 sequence information” refers to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence information particular to the EPK-55053 molecules of the present invention, including but not limited to full-length nucleotide and/or amino acid sequences, partial nucleotide and/or amino acid sequences, polymorphic sequences including single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), epitope sequences, and the like. Moreover, information “related to” said EPK-55053 sequence information includes detection of the presence or absence of a sequence (*e.g.*, detection of expression of a sequence, fragment, polymorphism, etc.), determination of the level of a sequence (*e.g.*, detection of a level of expression, for example, a quantitative detection), detection of a reactivity to a sequence (*e.g.*, detection of protein expression and/or levels, for example, using a sequence-specific antibody), and the like. As used herein, “electronic apparatus readable media” refers to any suitable medium for storing, holding, or containing data or

information that can be read and accessed directly by an electronic apparatus. Such media can include, but are not limited to: magnetic storage media, such as floppy discs, hard disc storage medium, and magnetic tape; optical storage media such as compact discs; electronic storage media such as RAM, ROM, EPROM, EEPROM and the like; and  
5 general hard disks and hybrids of these categories such as magnetic/optical storage media. The medium is adapted or configured for having recorded thereon EPK-55053 sequence information of the present invention.

As used herein, the term "electronic apparatus" is intended to include any suitable computing or processing apparatus or other device configured or adapted for storing data  
10 or information. Examples of electronic apparatus suitable for use with the present invention include stand-alone computing apparatuses; networks, including a local area network (LAN), a wide area network (WAN) Internet, Intranet, and Extranet; electronic appliances such as a personal digital assistants (PDAs), cellular phone, pager and the like; and local and distributed processing systems.

As used herein, "recorded" refers to a process for storing or encoding information  
15 on the electronic apparatus readable medium. Those skilled in the art can readily adopt any of the presently known methods for recording information on known media to generate manufactures comprising the EPK-55053 sequence information.

A variety of software programs and formats can be used to store the sequence  
20 information on the electronic apparatus readable medium. For example, the sequence information can be represented in a word processing text file, formatted in commercially-available software such as WordPerfect and Microsoft Word, represented in the form of an ASCII file, or stored in a database application, such as DB2, Sybase, Oracle, or the like, as well as in other forms. Any number of dataprocessor structuring formats (*e.g.*, text file or  
25 database) may be employed in order to obtain or create a medium having recorded thereon the EPK-55053 sequence information.

By providing EPK-55053 sequence information in readable form, one can routinely access the sequence information for a variety of purposes. For example, one skilled in the art can use the sequence information in readable form to compare a target sequence or  
30 target structural motif with the sequence information stored within the data storage means. Search means are used to identify fragments or regions of the sequences of the invention which match a particular target sequence or target motif.

The present invention therefore provides a medium for holding instructions for performing a method for determining whether a subject has a kinase associated disease or  
35 disorder or a pre-disposition to a kinase associated disorder, wherein the method comprises the steps of determining EPK-55053 sequence information associated with the subject and based on the EPK-55053 sequence information, determining whether the subject has a kinase associated disorder or a pre-disposition to a kinase associated disorder, and/or recommending a particular treatment for the disease, disorder, or pre-disease condition.

The present invention further provides in an electronic system and/or in a network, a method for determining whether a subject has a kinase associated disorder or a pre-disposition to a kinase associated disorder wherein the method comprises the steps of determining EPK-55053 sequence information associated with the subject, and based on  
 5 the EPK-55053 sequence information, determining whether the subject has a kinase associated disorder or a pre-disposition to a kinase associated disorder, and/or recommending a particular treatment for the disease, disorder or pre-disease condition. The method may further comprise the step of receiving phenotypic information associated with the subject and/or acquiring from a network phenotypic information associated with  
 10 the subject.

The present invention also provides in a network, a method for determining whether a subject has a kinase associated disorder or a pre-disposition to a kinase associated disorder associated with EPK-55053, said method comprising the steps of receiving EPK-55053 sequence information from the subject and/or information related  
 15 thereto, receiving phenotypic information associated with the subject, acquiring information from the network corresponding to EPK-55053 and/or a kinase associated disorder, and based on one or more of the phenotypic information, the EPK-55053 information (*e.g.*, sequence information and/or information related thereto), and the acquired information, determining whether the subject has a kinase associated disorder or a  
 20 pre-disposition to a kinase associated disorder. The method may further comprise the step of recommending a particular treatment for the disease, disorder or pre-disease condition.

The present invention also provides a business method for determining whether a subject has a kinase associated disorder or a pre-disposition to a kinase associated disorder, said method comprising the steps of receiving information related to EPK-55053 (*e.g.*,  
 25 sequence information and/or information related thereto), receiving phenotypic information associated with the subject, acquiring information from the network related to EPK-55053 and/or related to a kinase associated disorder, and based on one or more of the phenotypic information, the EPK-55053 information, and the acquired information, determining whether the subject has a kinase associated or a pre-disposition to a kinase  
 30 associated disorder. The method may further comprise the step of recommending a particular treatment for the disease, disorder or pre-disease condition.

The invention also includes an array comprising an EPK-55053 sequence of the present invention. The array can be used to assay expression of one or more genes in the array. In one embodiment, the array can be used to assay gene expression in a tissue to  
 35 ascertain tissue specificity of genes in the array. In this manner, up to about 7600 genes can be simultaneously assayed for expression, one of which can be EPK-55053. This allows a profile to be developed showing a battery of genes specifically expressed in one or more tissues.

In addition to such qualitative determination, the invention allows the quantitation of gene expression. Thus, not only tissue specificity, but also the level of expression of a battery of genes in the tissue is ascertainable. Thus, genes can be grouped on the basis of their tissue expression *per se* and level of expression in that tissue. This is useful, for example, in ascertaining the relationship of gene expression between or among tissues. Thus, one tissue can be perturbed and the effect on gene expression in a second tissue can be determined. In this context, the effect of one cell type on another cell type in response to a biological stimulus can be determined. Such a determination is useful, for example, to know the effect of cell-cell interaction at the level of gene expression. If an agent is administered therapeutically to treat one cell type but has an undesirable effect on another cell type, the invention provides an assay to determine the molecular basis of the undesirable effect and thus provides the opportunity to co-administer a counteracting agent or otherwise treat the undesired effect. Similarly, even within a single cell type, undesirable biological effects can be determined at the molecular level. Thus, the effects of an agent on expression of other than the target gene can be ascertained and counteracted.

In another embodiment, the array can be used to monitor the time course of expression of one or more genes in the array. This can occur in various biological contexts, as disclosed herein, for example development of a kinase associated disorder, progression of a kinase associated disorder, and processes, such a cellular transformation associated with the kinase associated disorder.

The array is also useful for ascertaining the effect of the expression of a gene on the expression of other genes in the same cell or in different cells (*e.g.*, ascertaining the effect of EPK-55053 expression on the expression of other genes). This provides, for example, for a selection of alternate molecular targets for therapeutic intervention if the ultimate or downstream target cannot be regulated.

The array is also useful for ascertaining differential expression patterns of one or more genes in normal and abnormal cells. This provides a battery of genes (*e.g.*, including EPK-55053) that could serve as a molecular target for diagnosis or therapeutic intervention.

This invention is further illustrated by the following examples which should not be construed as limiting. The contents of all references, patents and published patent applications cited throughout this application, as well as the Figures and the Sequence Listing are incorporated herein by reference.

## EXAMPLES

### EXAMPLE 1: IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF HUMAN EPK-55053 cDNA

5           In this example, the identification and characterization of the gene encoding human EPK-55053 (clone 55053) is described.

#### Isolation of the human EPK-55053 cDNA

10           The invention is based, at least in part, on the discovery of a human gene encoding a novel polypeptide, referred to herein as human EPK-55053. The entire sequence of the human clone 55053 was determined and found to contain an open reading frame termed human "EPK-55053." The nucleotide sequence of the human EPK-55053 gene is set forth in Figures 1A-1B and in the Sequence Listing as SEQ ID NO:1. The amino acid sequence of the human EPK-55053 expression product is set forth in Figures 1A-1B and in the  
15           Sequence Listing as SEQ ID NO:2. The EPK-55053 polypeptide comprises about 778 amino acids. The coding region (open reading frame) of SEQ ID NO:1 is set forth as SEQ ID NO:3. Clone Fbh55053, comprising the coding region of human EPK-55053, was deposited with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC®), 10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, VA 20110-2209, on \_\_\_\_\_, and assigned Accession No. \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Analysis of the human EPK-55053 Molecules

20           A search using the polypeptide sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 was performed against the HMM database in PFAM (Figure 3A) resulting in the identification of a eukaryotic protein kinase domain in the amino acid sequence of human EPK-55053 at about residues  
25           34-285 of SEQ ID NO:2 (score = 323.4). Searching the SMART HMM database resulted in the further identification of this domain as a serine threonine kinase domain (Figures 3A-3C).

30           This search also resulted in the identification of a UBA domain in the amino acid sequence of human EPK-55053 at about residues 315-356 of SEQ ID NO:2 (score = 7.7) (Figure 3A).

          A search using the polypeptide sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 was also performed against the Memsat database (Figure 2), resulting in the identification of potential transmembrane domains (score = 4.1) in the amino acid sequence of human EPK-55053 (SEQ ID NO:2) at about residues 214-231, 624-640, and 681-697.

35           Searches of the amino acid sequence of human EPK-55053 were further performed against the Prosite database. These searches resulted in the identification in the amino acid sequence of human EPK-55053 of a potential cAMP/cGMP-dependant protein kinase phosphorylation site (ProSite Accession No. PS00004) at about residues 272-275 of SEQ ID NO:2. A glycosaminoglycan attachment site (ProSite Accession No. PS00002) was

also identified at about residues 682-685. Fifteen potential protein kinase C phosphorylation sites (ProSite Accession No. PS00005) were identified at about residues 129-131, 417-419, 427-429, 447-449, 472-474, 496-498, 508-510, 523-525, 555-557, 563-565, 619-621, 643-645, 676-678, 699-701, and 758-760 of SEQ ID NO:2. Twelve  
5 potential casein kinase II sites (ProSite Accession No. PS00006) were identified at about residues 114-117, 129-132, 142-145, 185-188, 311-314, 341-344, 363-366, 404-407, 575-578, 586-589, 668-671, and 715-718 of SEQ ID NO:2. Eleven potential N-myristoylation sites (ProSite Accession No. PS00008) were identified at about residues 4-9, 10-15, 57-62, 435-440, 468-473, 485-490, 507-512, 530-535, 541-546, 597-602, and 681-686 of SEQ ID  
10 NO:2. Three amidation sites (ProSite Accession No. PS00009) were identified at about residues 208-211, 300-303, and 390-393 of SEQ ID NO:2. Most notably, serine/threonine protein kinase active site signature (ProSite Accession No. PS00108) was identified at about residues 152-164.

The amino acid sequence of human EPK-55053 was analyzed using the program  
15 PSORT (available online; see Nakai, K. and Kanehisa, M. (1992) *Genomics* 14:897-911) to predict the localization of the proteins within the cell. This program assesses the presence of different targeting and localization amino acid sequences within the query sequence. The results of the analyses show that human EPK-55053 may be localized to the cytoplasm, nucleus, or mitochondria.

Further homologies of interest were identified by using the amino acid sequence of  
20 EPK-55053 (SEQ ID NO:2) to search the ProDom database (available through the Institute National de la Recherche Agronomique, France). This search resulted in the identification of homology in the amino acid sequence of human EPK-55053 to a yeast probable serine/threonine protein kinase, a hypothetical 169.2 kD protein, a transmembrane kinase  
25 protein, a putative NPK-1 kinase, a *C. elegans* serine/threonine protein kinase, and HRPOP-1 protein.

#### Tissue Distribution of human EPK-55053 mRNA

This example describes the tissue distribution of human EPK-55053 mRNA, as  
30 may be determined by *in situ* hybridization analysis using oligonucleotide probes based on the human EPK-55053 sequence.

For *in situ* analysis, various tissues, e.g., tissues obtained from brain, are first frozen on dry ice. Ten-micrometer-thick sections of the tissues are postfixed with 4% formaldehyde in DEPC treated 1X phosphate-buffered saline at room temperature for 10  
35 minutes before being rinsed twice in DEPC 1X phosphate-buffered saline and once in 0.1 M triethanolamine-HCl (pH 8.0). Following incubation in 0.25% acetic anhydride-0.1 M triethanolamine-HCl for 10 minutes, sections are rinsed in DEPC 2X SSC (1X SSC is 0.15M NaCl plus 0.015M sodium citrate). Tissue is then dehydrated through a series of

ethanol washes, incubated in 100% chloroform for 5 minutes, and then rinsed in 100% ethanol for 1 minute and 95% ethanol for 1 minute and allowed to air dry.

Hybridizations are performed with  $^{35}\text{S}$ -radiolabeled ( $5 \times 10^7$  cpm/ml) cRNA probes. Probes are incubated in the presence of a solution containing 600 mM NaCl, 10 mM Tris (pH 7.5), 1 mM EDTA, 0.01% sheared salmon sperm DNA, 0.01% yeast tRNA, 0.05% yeast total RNA type X1, 1X Denhardt's solution, 50% formamide, 10% dextran sulfate, 100 mM dithiothreitol, 0.1% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), and 0.1% sodium thiosulfate for 18 hours at 55°C.

After hybridization, slides are washed with 2X SSC. Sections are then sequentially incubated at 37°C in TNE (a solution containing 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.6), 500 mM NaCl, and 1 mM EDTA), for 10 minutes, in TNE with 10µg of RNase A per ml for 30 minutes, and finally in TNE for 10 minutes. Slides are then rinsed with 2X SSC at room temperature, washed with 2X SSC at 50°C for 1 hour, washed with 0.2X SSC at 55°C for 1 hour, and 0.2X SSC at 60°C for 1 hour. Sections are then dehydrated rapidly through serial ethanol-0.3 M sodium acetate concentrations before being air dried and exposed to Kodak Biomax MR scientific imaging film for 24 hours and subsequently dipped in NB-2 photoemulsion and exposed at 4°C for 7 days before being developed and counter stained.

## EXAMPLE 2: EXPRESSION OF RECOMBINANT EPK-55053 PROTEINS IN BACTERIAL CELLS

In this example, human kinases of the present invention are expressed as recombinant glutathione-S-transferase (GST) fusion polypeptides in *E. coli* and the fusion polypeptide is isolated and characterized. Specifically, kinases are fused to GST and this fusion polypeptide is expressed in *E. coli*, e.g., strain PEB199. Expression of the GST-EPK-55053 fusion protein in PEB199 is induced with IPTG. The recombinant fusion polypeptide is purified from crude bacterial lysates of the induced PEB199 strain by affinity chromatography on glutathione beads. Using polyacrylamide gel electrophoretic analysis of the polypeptide purified from the bacterial lysates, the molecular weight of the resultant fusion polypeptide is determined.

## EXAMPLE 3: EXPRESSION OF RECOMBINANT EPK-55053 PROTEINS IN COS CELLS

To express the human EKP-1 gene in COS cells, the pcDNA/Amp vector by Invitrogen Corporation (San Diego, CA) is used. This vector contains an SV40 origin of replication, an ampicillin resistance gene, an *E. coli* replication origin, a CMV promoter followed by a polylinker region, and an SV40 intron and polyadenylation site. A DNA fragment encoding the entire EPK-55053 protein and an HA tag (Wilson *et al.* (1984) *Cell* 37:767) or a FLAG tag fused in-frame to its 3' end of the fragment is cloned into the



polylinker region of the vector, thereby placing the expression of the recombinant protein under the control of the CMV promoter.

To construct the plasmid, the EPK-55053 DNA sequence is amplified by PCR using two primers. The 5' primer contains the restriction site of interest followed by approximately twenty nucleotides of the EPK-55053 coding sequence starting from the initiation codon; the 3' end sequence contains complementary sequences to the other restriction site of interest, a translation stop codon, the HA tag or FLAG tag and the last 20 nucleotides of the EPK-55053 coding sequence. The PCR amplified fragment and the pCDNA/Amp vector are digested with the appropriate restriction enzymes and the vector is dephosphorylated using the CIAP enzyme (New England Biolabs, Beverly, MA). Preferably the two restriction sites chosen are different so that the EPK-55053 gene is inserted in the correct orientation. The ligation mixture is transformed into *E. coli* cells (strains HB101, DH5a, SURE, available from Stratagene Cloning Systems, La Jolla, CA, can be used), the transformed culture is plated on ampicillin media plates, and resistant colonies are selected. Plasmid DNA is isolated from transformants and examined by restriction analysis for the presence of the correct fragment.

COS cells are subsequently transfected with the EPK-55053-pcDNA/Amp plasmid DNA using the calcium phosphate or calcium chloride co-precipitation methods, DEAE-dextran-mediated transfection, lipofection, or electroporation. Other suitable methods for transfecting host cells can be found in Sambrook, J. *et al.*, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*. 2nd ed. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989. The expression of the EPK-55053 polypeptide is detected by radiolabeling (<sup>35</sup>S-methionine or <sup>35</sup>S-cysteine available from NEN, Boston, MA, can be used) and immunoprecipitation (Harlow, E. and Lane, D. *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1988) using an HA specific monoclonal antibody. Briefly, the cells are labeled for 8 hours with <sup>35</sup>S-methionine (or <sup>35</sup>S-cysteine). The culture media are then collected and the cells are lysed using detergents (RIPA buffer, 150 mM NaCl, 1% NP-40, 0.1% SDS, 0.5% DOC, 50 mM Tris, pH 7.5). Both the cell lysate and the culture media are precipitated with an HA specific monoclonal antibody. Precipitated polypeptides are then analyzed by SDS-PAGE.

Alternatively, DNA containing the EPK-55053 coding sequence is cloned directly into the polylinker of the pCDNA/Amp vector using the appropriate restriction sites. The resulting plasmid is transfected into COS cells in the manner described above, and the expression of the EPK-55053 polypeptide is detected by radiolabeling and immunoprecipitation using an EPK-55053 specific monoclonal antibody.

**Equivalents**

Those skilled in the art will recognize, or be able to ascertain using no more than routine experimentation, many equivalents to the specific embodiments of the invention described herein. Such equivalents are intended to be encompassed by the following

5 claims.